

London and Moscow at odds

LONDON (AP) — Britain has called on the Soviet Union to declare publicly its disapproval of "state-supported terrorism," especially the attempted bombing of an Israeli jet, the Foreign Office said Saturday. The British government made the request after the official Soviet news agency TASS condemned Britain's decision to sever diplomatic ties with Syria on Friday following the conviction of Nezar Hindawi for allegedly attempting to blow up an El Al jet. (See story below). A Foreign Office spokesman described the TASS statement as "unhelpful." He said a senior Foreign Office official took advantage of a meeting with Soviet Charge d'Affaires Guernan Georgyevich Gvozdnyev on Friday night on other business to explain the background of the Hindawi case and asked that it be passed on to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

'Palestinians shouldn't be blamed'

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid warned on Saturday it would be a serious error to accuse Palestinians and Arab states backing efforts to restore their rights of terrorism. In a speech marking United Nations Day, he said Egypt also believed efforts to combat terrorism should distinguish between acts against civilian and innocent people and those carried out by national liberation groups. "It is a grave mistake to hold the Palestinian people or Arab states supporting the restoration of their legitimate rights responsible for terrorism," he said. "The spread of terrorism across the globe proved the futility of efforts to blame the Palestinian people for these irresponsible deeds," he added.

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King consoles Mozambique

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of condolences to Mozambique Prime Minister Mario Machungo, condoling him and the Mozambican people and government on the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel who was killed in an airplane crash last Sunday. The King said that the world would miss the late president and his dedication to freedom in Africa. "History will remember that the Mozambican president passed away while on his way home from a conference on the issue of freedom in another country in Africa," the cable added.

King cables good wishes to Waldheim

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to Austrian President Dr. Kurt Waldheim on Saturday congratulating him on the occasion of his country's National Day. The King wished President Waldheim continuing good health and happiness and the Austrian people further progress and prosperity.

Project planned to block desertification

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Department of Environment and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs plans to build up a "green dam" stretching along the eastern dam regions to serve as a natural frontier preventing desert sand from encroaching over arable areas of the country. A spokesman for the department said the project is to be carried out in two stages will cost JD 500,000.

Saudi minister to visit Paris

PARIS (R) — Saudi Interior Minister Nayef bin Abdul Aziz will arrive in Paris on Monday for a four-day official visit during which questions of security will be discussed, a French Interior Ministry spokesman said Saturday. "The subject of security will come up in the talks, but the visit is routine," he told a questioner who asked whether it was in connection with domestic security in the wake of a Paris bombing campaign for which Middle East groups claimed responsibility. The spokesman said the minister would have talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Interior Minister Charles Pasqua.

Belgian coalition wins confidence vote

BRUSSELS (AP) — The government easily survived a vote of confidence in the Senate on its handling of a linguistic dispute that threatened the centre-right coalition, officials said Saturday. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens told the senate late Friday the government needed a truce so it could look for a solution to a linguistic squabble that had cut his four-party coalition along linguistic lines.

Syria calls for Arab action against Britain

Damascus urges trade boycott of U.K. • London seeks allied backing

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria on Saturday called Arab states to support it over the diplomatic break with Britain by imposing a boycott against the United Kingdom as London stepped up the diplomatic battle and sought allied backing for the Conservative government's move to sever relations with Damascus.

Syria has repeatedly denied any connection with the alleged plot in which Nezar Hindawi was accused to try to smuggle explosives aboard the plane. "Neither the British government nor all other governments who act as agents for the United States can accuse Syria of terrorism for one simple reason; that Damascus condemns terrorism ... because it is convinced that terror only serves Israel," Damascus Radio said.

(Continued on page 3)

charged with trying to blow up an Israeli airliner.

Sharaa: Britain lacked facts

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa said Saturday Britain's decision to break diplomatic ties with Damascus had been based on conclusions and lacked true facts and evidence. He told a news conference that Friday's statement to parliament by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe "was a general talk which lacked evidence but was based on conclusions — not true facts." Britain severed diplomatic relations after Syria was implicated in an alleged plot by Nezar Hindawi to blow up an Israeli airliner in April. Mr. Sharaa said that since Hindawi's arrest, the British government had been "aiming at a political stand in that the trial was not of an accused individual but of a state (Syria)." He said Britain's move "must not be given a dimension which it does not deserve, for Britain is the losing side in this affair. 'I believe that by taking this decision, Britain has committed a big blunder for which it will be sorry.'"

Palestinians capture 3 Amal strongholds in major offensive

BONN (AP) — Palestinian fighters captured three strategic villages from Lebanese militiamen Saturday in their biggest offensive since they withdrew from Lebanon after Israel's 1982 invasion.

Police said at least 20 people were killed and 39 wounded in the fighting that started with a pre-dawn thrust out of refugee camps in South Lebanon's port city of Sidon. Militiamen of Amal, Justice Minister Nabih Berri's mainstream Shi'ite movement, failed to regain control of Ain Al Dib, Kraya and Darb Essim in a series of bloody counterattacks throughout the day, police and witnesses reported. The attacks appeared to be a Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) attempt to end Amal's squeeze on three refugee camps in its strongholds of Tyre. 36 kilometres to the south, by striking Amal in territories where it is weaker. "We're prepared to withdraw from the area if Amal lifts the siege on the camps of Rashidiyeh,

Buss and Bourj Al Shamali," a spokesman for the mainline Fateh group said.

PLO fighters overran the villages along a 10-kilometre long mountain range east of Sidon in an onslaught carried out behind a massive barrage of mortar and recoilless cannon fire, police said. The terrain overlooks the strategic coastal highway which connects Amal's strongholds in South Lebanon with the rest of the country. This appeared to leave the Palestinians in a position to block the highway, isolate the deep south and interrupt Amal's supply lines.

Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, is South Lebanon's provincial capital. Its population is predominantly Sunni, like the Palestinians. Smoke billowed from Amal positions around a stone statue of the Virgin Mary in the Christian village of Maghdousheh, southeast of Sidon, as the PLO pounded them with 120-mm mortar and 106-mm recoilless cannon fire.

Amal gunmen responded by shelling Sidon's Palestinian refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh as ambulances with wailing sirens rushed in and out of the combat zone.

An Amal spokesman in Beirut said his group had "regained all the positions" and were "advancing toward 'Ain Al Hilweh.'"

Amal was reported to be massing militiamen in Sidon's suburb of Haret Saïda for a major counterattack. Representatives of leftist and Muslim groups in Sidon issued an appeal to Amal and the PLO to observe a ceasefire at 3 p.m.

The heavy clashes tapered off into sporadic machine gun exchanges shortly after the deadline. The Fateh spokesman, who declined to be named, said that in addition to ending its sieges in Tyre, Amal should "let the displaced Palestinian families return to Tyre and release hundreds of young Palestinian men captured in the south."

Red Cross kicks out S. Africa

GENEVA (R) — A major International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) meeting voted on Saturday to suspend the South African government delegation in protest against apartheid racial separation.

South African government representative Jeremy Shearer, ordered out of the conference hall after three days of bitter debate, said the move would send "a message of encouragement to violence."

It was the first time in the history of the International Red Cross movement, which helps victims of war and natural disasters, that a state had been suspended.

About 50 Black African and communist states forced the issue by threatening to walk out of the week-long conference unless Pretoria's delegation was excluded.

Kenyan delegate Denis Afande, who led the drive, said the suspension should remain in force until Pretoria abandoned apartheid. The non-government South African Red Cross Society was allowed to stay.

The conference voted 159 to 25, with eight abstentions, to order Mr. Shearer and his team to leave.

Moscow: Reagan agreed to scrap all nuclear arms

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet officials on Saturday quoted what they said were statements by U.S. President Ronald Reagan agreeing to eliminate all strategic nuclear weapons in 10 years.

At an unusual Saturday news briefing, two high-ranking officials charged that White House assertions that Mr. Reagan agreed only to liquidate ballistic missiles, and not all strategic weapons, were a deliberate distortion.

The officials also said that while the Soviets might be willing to allow more than strict laboratory research on "Star Wars," they were sticking to their opposition to any testing or deployment of weapons in space.

On another matter, Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh told reporters that the superpowers' exchange of diplomatic expulsions "could not but have an effect on relations between our two countries, and a negative one."

But he said the Kremlin considers the showdown over, after the Soviets stripped U.S. missions in the Soviet Union of their local help by applying the same limits set by Washington on Soviet missions in the United States.

The official press continued to criticise the United States over the expulsion, and in a sarcastic article

published Saturday in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, news analyst Yuri Kornilov said U.S. officials "shot themselves in the foot."

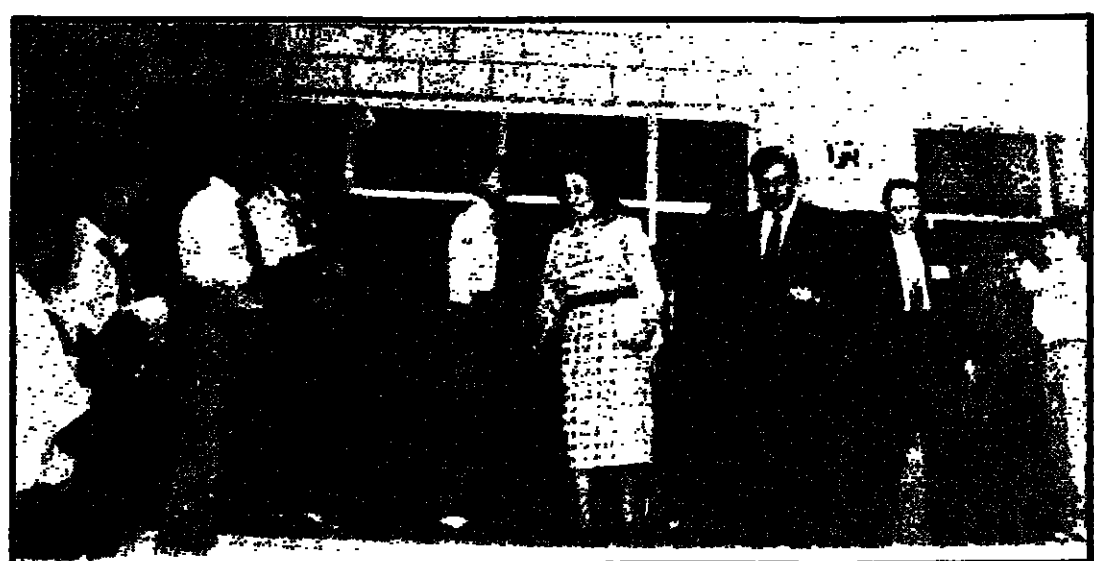
The primary focus of the news conference was a dispute between the superpowers over what Mr. Reagan and Kremlin leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev said in Reykjavik, Iceland, on the issue of reducing and then eliminating strategic nuclear weapons.

Mr. Bessmertnykh, a member of the Soviet team at the summit, said the clarification was essential because attempts were being made in the United States to force Mr. Reagan to pull back from his summit commitments.

The statement was issued amid growing confusion in the United States over what was agreed in Reykjavik before the talks ended when Mr. Reagan refused to accept limits on testing of his "Star Wars" space-based missile defense system.

Mr. Bessmertnykh said Mr. Reagan originally suggested at the summit on Oct. 11 and 12 that only long-range ballistic missiles be totally scrapped by the end of a 10-year period in the section of the overall agreement referring to strategic weaponry.

In response to Mr. Gorbachev's insistence, he said, Mr. Reagan accepted that all military nuclear devices would be abolished.



ZARQA CHARITY EFFORT: Zarqa students cheer Her Royal Highness Princess Basma who visited the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce on Saturday launching a charity campaign in the district (See story on page 3)

Saturday launching a charity campaign in the district (See story on page 3)

Joint committee meets in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — The Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee held two rounds of meetings in Cairo on Saturday during which the two sides reviewed recommendations drawn up by a preparatory committee for promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of economic, trade, information, transport and tourism.

The Jordanian team to the talks was led by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and the Egyptian side was headed by Prime Minister Ali Lutfi. Mr. Rifai and Mr. Lutfi also held a private meeting to review subjects on the agenda. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that meetings would resume Sunday morning, and in the afternoon the two sides would sign an agreement on cooperation in judicial affairs and another in energy and mineral resources.

During the committee meetings, the two sides would review the implementation of earlier committee decisions and would sign a number of agreements, Mr. Rifai said in a

statement upon arrival in Cairo.

Mr. Rifai described Jordanian-Egyptian relations as very satisfactory and added that both sides aim at achieving more degrees of mutual cooperation and a further strengthening of relations.

Mr. Lutfi, who welcomed the Jordanian delegation at the airport, said the committee had already implemented resolutions dealing with bilateral cooperation in economic, trade, tourist, cultural, agricultural and industrial affairs. But, he added, "there is more determination on both sides to promote such cooperation for the benefit of the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples."

Joint Jordanian-Egyptian projects will be the main focus of the meetings in Cairo, Mr. Lutfi said.

After the initial meeting on Saturday, Mr. Rifai was received at the presidential palace by President Hosni Mubarak, to whom the prime minister conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and the

Jordanian people.

During the meeting, Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Rifai reviewed current Arab affairs and a number of subjects on the joint committee agenda.

The president later hosted a luncheon at Al Tahrir Palace in honour of the Jordanian delegation. It was attended by Mr. Lutfi and the Egyptian side to the talks.

The Jordanian delegation to the talks groups the ministers of labour and social development, agriculture, industry and trade, energy and mineral resources, higher education, transport, information and justice as well as the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Dr. Faysal Tarawneh, the prime minister's advisor.

The Egyptian side includes the ministers of planning, agriculture, transport and communication, justice, industry, economy and foreign trade, higher education and tourism and the prime minister's advisor.

Mubarak cautions Israel

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak cautioned Israel on Saturday against reneging on its agreement to an international conference to negotiate a settlement to the Middle East conflict. Mr. Mubarak also told reporters Egypt remained opposed to construction of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Mr. Mubarak spoke in reply to questions about Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's positions on an international conference and on settlement-building. Since taking office last Monday, Mr. Shamir has reaffirmed his opposition to a conference and has urged that more settlements be established in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Under a 1984 power-sharing arrangement, Mr. Shamir succeeded Shimon Peres, who took Mr. Shamir's old jobs of foreign minister and deputy premier.

Mr. Mubarak recalled his agreement with Mr. Peres last month at a meeting in Alexandria that an international conference be convened for Middle East peace negotiations. "I talked with him then not as Shimon Peres but as Israel's prime minister," Mr. Mubarak said. "I believe this (agreement on a conference) is an Israeli commitment. If anyone breaches it, this will be a retreat from an agreement, and I do not believe Mr. Shamir is unaware of this."

In recent interviews, Mr. Mubarak made it clear that direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, as demanded by Mr. Shamir, would be necessary to negotiate details. But he said Egypt insisted on the international forum as an umbrella.

On settlements, Mr. Mubarak told reporters Egypt will "wait and see" what Mr. Shamir's government will do. "I believe the United States has objections to settlements," Mr. Mubarak told reporters. "We also object to them (settlements)," Mr. Mubarak said.

Army general, wife and son killed in suspected ETA attack

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP) — Suspected Basque separatists bombed the car of the military governor of Guipuzcoa province on Saturday, killing the general, his wife and son and injuring at least 10 other people, officials said.

Police told Spanish national radio (RNE) that two youths on a motorcycle placed a bag containing the explosives on the trunk of the Peugeot as it stopped at a traffic light across from military government headquarters in this northern Basque city.

The 10:30 a.m. blast killed General Rafael Garrido Gil, 59, his wife Isabel Velasco and his 21-year-old son Daniel. The soldier driving the car, Jesus Ferrer Lozano, was rushed to a hospital in critical condition. Authorities initially reported he had been killed.

There has been no claim of responsibility for the attack, but police said it appeared to be the work of ETA, the Basque separatist group founded in 1959. The initials, in the Basque language, stand for "homeland and liberty."

President Andre Kolingba's office issued a statement shortly after Bokassa flew here on Thursday recalling he had been sentenced to death in his absence for crimes ranging from assassinations to concealing corpses "and embezzling state funds."

It said Bokassa would be held at the disposition of Central African justice "with a view to the application of the procedure envisaged by the law."

Since then, the government and the state-controlled media have kept silent on the episode, reflecting official embarrassment. But Bokassa's presence here is the main topic of conversation and

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, attending a meeting with Portuguese officials in Guimaraes, Portugal, denounced the bombing as "a totally savage reply to the bishop's call for peace."

He was referring to a call by the Spanish bishops conference last Thursday for an end to terrorism in Spain in conjunction with Pope John Paul II's appeal for a day of peace and reflection on Monday.

The attack occurred on the seventh anniversary of the 1979 referendum approving a home rule statute for the three-province northern Spanish Basque country.

The blast also came a day after Mr. Gonzalez's socialist government announced a shakeup in the Interior Ministry to provide better coordination to fight terrorism.

"These terrorists don't believe in living together in peace or in freedom," Mr. Gonzalez said. "They are a real mafia."

ETA has demanded that all Spanish security forces leave Euzkadi, the Basque name for the region, and that a referendum be held on self-determination.

Many of his three million stunned compatriots are still wondering what could possibly have prompted him to return to a country where he left a trail of misery, plunder, torture and assassinations.

"For some strange reason Bokassa thought he enjoyed enormous popularity and was convinced he would be greeted as a saviour," one source close to the government said.

Bokassa, who was toppled in a French-engineered coup in 1979, repeatedly said during his seven years in exile in Ivory Coast and France that his countrymen loved him and wanted to see him back in power.

But the demonstrations of support he expected as he landed at Bangui airport on a scheduled flight from Rome and under an assumed name failed to materialise.

It was his third attempt in as many years to return to the Central African Republic.

The blast brought the number of people killed in Spanish political violence this year to 42. Since taking up arms in 1968, ETA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of nearly 600 Spanish police, Civil Guards and military officers.

Mr. Gonzalez's government opposes any negotiations with ETA until the group agrees to lay down its arms.

Demonstrations were planned Saturday in the Basque regional capital, Vitoria, and in Bilbao to mark the anniversary of home rule.

The radical Basque party, Herri Batasuna (Popular Union), widely considered to be the political arm of ETA, planned the Bilbao rally in favour of negotiations with ETA.

The region's ruling party, the moderate Basque National Party, scheduled a rally in Vitoria to call for the release of Lucio Aguinaalde, 69, a businessman and party member kidnapped Oct. 15 by the ETA in demand for payment of a so-called "revolutionary tax."

Immigration officers who recognised him tipped off security agents who immediately took the once self-styled emperor to Camp Roux, the seat of government. He was later escorted by police to the notorious Ngaragbo prison where many of his political opponents or dissenters were allegedly tortured to death.

Informed sources said he has since been transferred to a secret location for fear of hostile reactions from relatives of his many victims, including 100 schoolchildren killed for protesting against compulsory purchase of military uniforms.

This sprawling city of 350,000 on the banks of the Oubangui River has remained calm.

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Reagan defends efforts to free Lebanon hostages

CINCINNATI (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has told a group of newspaper editors that he won't pressure the Kuwaiti government to exchange 17 prisoners for Americans held captive in Lebanon because that would "encourage other terrorists" to take more U.S. hostages.

Later Friday, the Associated Press Managing Editors (APME) Association passed a resolution urging Mr. Reagan to renew and step up his efforts to secure the release of the hostages.

In a letter to the APME, Mr. Reagan defended his administration's policy of refusing to detail what it has done to win the release of the hostages, saying that publicity "tends both to increase the incentive for the captors to retain the hostages and to discourage third parties who might be helpful in resolving the situation but who wish to remain shielded from public recognition."

APME President James F. Daubel, who had invited Mr. Reagan's response to charges by hostage families that the administration wasn't doing enough, questioned the president's commitment to freeing the Americans and appealed to Reagan "to redouble the efforts and increase the intensity ... to bring this matter to a conclusion."

Among those held captive in Lebanon is the AP's chief Middle East correspondent, Terry Anderson, whose sister challenged the editors on Tuesday to join the struggle for release of the hostages.

Mr. Reagan, in his most detailed explanation to date of his position regarding the hostages, told Daubel that he was sorry he was unable to address the editors but wanted to respond before their 52nd annual conference

concluded Friday afternoon.

"I can assure you that numerous efforts have been undertaken to secure the release of the hostages, although in general we have said little publicly about these efforts," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan reiterated his administration's willingness to talk to the hostages' captors, "either through direct talks with the kidnappers (or their representatives) or through third parties," but insisted "we cannot and will not concede" to their extortion demands.

"Despite our intensive efforts to establish a dialogue, the kidnappers thus far have shown little inclination to talk, instead insisting that we capitulate to their extortion demands," the president's letter said. "We maintain that there is an important distinction between making concessions to terrorists' demands and conducting a dialogue with those who hold our citizens. We cannot and will not concede to their extortion."

"Up to the present time, the kidnappers of William Buckley, Terry Anderson, David Jacobson and Thomas Sutherland have made one and only one consistent demand: The release of the 17 convicted prisoners who have been tried and convicted in Kuwait courts for the deadly bombings of the U.S. and French embassies and four Kuwaiti facilities on Dec. 12, 1983," Mr. Reagan said. "Six people died,

and 86 were wounded in these attacks, which were designed to inflict massive casualties."

"The kidnappers in Lebanon expect the United States government to pressure the government of Kuwait to free these murderers," the letter continued. "To agree to such demands would only encourage other terrorists elsewhere in the world to take American hostages whenever they believe that American pressure on a foreign government would be useful for the attainment of their own objectives. The result would be to place many more innocent Americans at risk."

The president insisted, "I have not forgotten our hostages. I want these innocent victims home quickly and safely and am doing everything possible to achieve that outcome without compromising the safety of all our citizens."

The newspaper editors dispatched a tape of the panel discussion to Mr. Reagan, asking for his response before the close of the convention.

The editors passed the resolution Friday in response to an impassioned appeal to the convention Tuesday by the Rev. Lawrence M. Jenco, a hostage released in July by the kidnappers in Beirut.

Sfeir: Lebanese will heed papal call for truce

PARIS (R) — Lebanon's Maronite Christian Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir said in an interview published Saturday in Le Figaro newspaper that the Lebanese people would heed Pope John Paul's call for a one-day truce in all the world's conflicts on Monday.

"As paradoxical as it may seem, Christians and Muslims can unite in Lebanon through prayer ... initially at least it seems fighters on all sides have agreed to heed the truce and silence their arms on Oct. 27," Sfeir told the newspaper in Rome.

He said Beirut's Maronite archbishop had personally delivered the Pope's call for a day of prayer and peace to the "mufitis of Lebanon's Sunni, Druze, and Shi'ite communities, as well as to Christian forces."

Sfeir will be among more than 150 representatives of various religions expected to pray in the central Italian town of Assisi with the Pope on Monday. The Pope designated Oct. 27 as a "day of peace" during his recent visit to France.

On Wednesday Sfeir will go on to Paris for a three-day official visit during which he will meet President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Jordan opens 13 new phone channels to Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has opened an additional 13 telephone channels between here and Egypt and placed them at the service of commercial and business sectors in Jordan.

TCC Director Mohammad Shahed Ismail said that the step was taken to meet the growing demand for telephone services between the two countries, particularly between Amman and Cairo. With the installation of the additional lines, which operate through the international satellite communications system, the total number of channels open both ways to Egyptian and Jordanian businessmen has become 36, Mr. Ismail said.

The new arrangement, he continued, will also allow other Arab and foreign telephone calls to be channelled to and from Cairo through the new system.

Poor itself, Sudan is a haven for refugees

By Dalia Baligh
Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Desperately poor itself, Sudan is home for 1.2 million refugees from famine and armed conflict in nearby Ethiopia, Chad and Uganda. But 750,000 refugees from its war-torn south are its biggest problem.

The southern refugees started coming north to the Khartoum area in small numbers in 1983, but in the past four months, as a civil war heated up in the south, they have been coming by the thousands.

The financially strapped government of Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi has been able to do little for them. The refugees live in squalid cardboard-and-tin shantytowns around Khartoum, mostly begging for food and money.

The foreign refugees are better off. This is because United Nations relief agencies are allowed to help only refugees who cross international borders. The 750,000 southerners are Sudan's responsibility. Officially, they are regarded as displaced.

Sudan's long-standing policy is to permit foreign refugees to stay so long as international relief agencies feed and shelter them.

The sub-Saharan drought that drove many of the refugees to Sudan has ended but continued conflicts in Ethiopia, Uganda and Chad have kept thousands of their citizens from returning to home.

The Khartoum office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) says 360,000 Ethiopians, 98,000 Ugandans, 60,000 Chadians and 6,000 people from Zaire are in Sudan, receiving help from international relief agencies. An estimated 600,000 others receive no agency help.

Most of the foreigners live in camps, but some have integrated into Sudan's economic system.

When hundreds of thousands of Ethiopians poured into Kassala in eastern Sudan last year, it was laid barren by drought. But with the return of rains the area is again fertile and most of the refugees have stayed.

"Kassala is not green, with lots of oranges in the trees," said a foreign relief worker who visited the town recently. "There is some shortage of grain, but that comes in from relief agencies. The people

are well-fed, so how can you convince them to go back to the fighting in Ethiopia."

Ugandan refugees are in Sudan's southern Equatoria region. Many of them are remnants of defeated armies that had fled the wrath of their countrymen over crimes committed under successive dictatorships in Kampala beginning with that of Idi Amin, ousted in 1979.

Chadian refugees are near the western Sudan towns of Al Fasher and Al Geneina, where thousands died during the drought, and markets there are flourishing once again.

Like the Ethiopians, the Chadians are taking advantage of good harvests and international aid and see no reason to return to the hostilities at home between the forces of President Hissene Habre and former President Goukouni Oueddei.

An additional 10,000 Chadians have moved to the agriculturally rich Gezira region south of Khartoum to work as seasonal labourers.

"The food situation in both the east and the west is fine," said another relief worker. "The problem now is the southern Sudanese, who because of the fighting and resulting starvation are fleeing northward."

Of the estimated 750,000 displaced southerners, 500,000 settled in Gezira and the rest travelled to the outskirts of Khartoum, the capital.

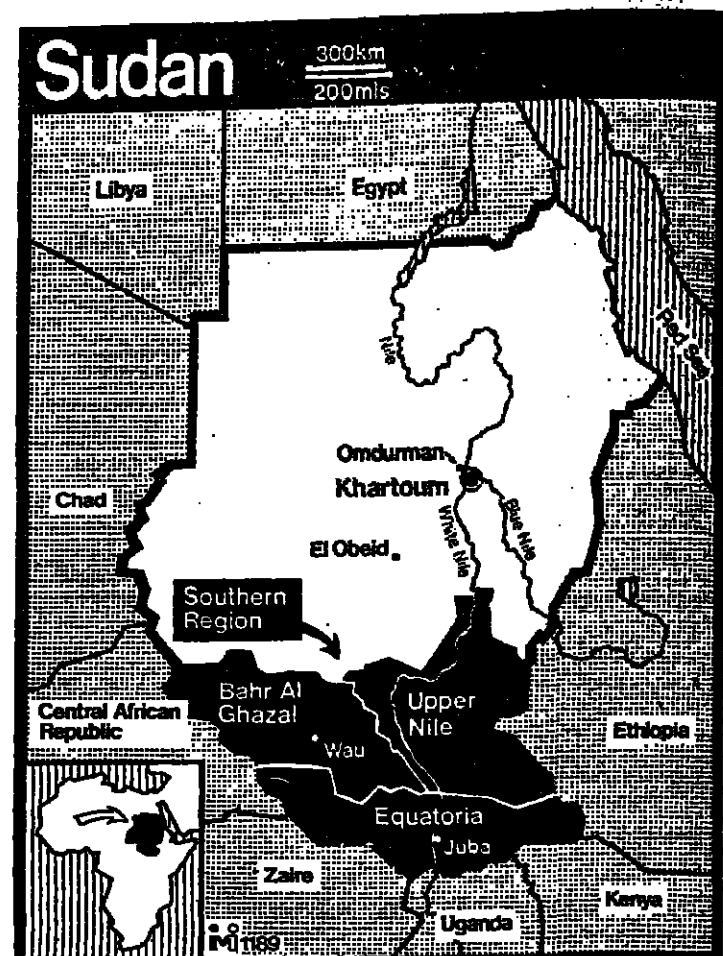
Most of them are members of the Dinka tribe from which the rebel Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) has drawn the main force of an estimated 20,000 guerrillas waging war for the last 3 1/2 years.

The rebellion by the black, mainly Christian or animist southerners has been a major drain on Sudan's economy. The war is costing the government an estimated \$400,000 a day.

It's money the government doesn't have.

Sudan has defaulted on some payments of its \$10-billion foreign debt.

Mr. Mahdi, prime minister since April, told the United Nations in New York recently his government will not pay some of the debts on grounds they were incurred by what he called an unconstitutional regime. He was referring to the government of President Jaafar Numeiri who



seized control in a coup in 1969 and was ousted in April 1985.

The U.N.-affiliated International Monetary Fund (IMF) last winter declared Sudan ineligible for further loans until it implements economic austerity measures.

But the southern rebellion, along with the refugees it has generated and the starvation conditions they left behind in the south, remains Mr. Mahdi's principal problem.

Because of the war, people who stayed in the south have been unable to harvest crops or graze cattle and many fled to the safety of government-controlled towns and cities.

Relief workers estimate that at least 2 million of the region's 7 million people face starvation.

Those who flee to the Arab-dominated north are unable to find jobs in Sudan's depressed economy and survive by begging and eating food donated by several small Sudanese agencies.

"They are southern Dinka, which is politically embarrassing," said a Sudanese relief worker. "They need shelter and food, which the government can't afford."

English-language schools because they don't speak Arabic."

To earn money for food, some refugee women make and sell an alcoholic concoction from fermented bread and water. But the sale of alcoholic beverages violates Sudan's Islam-based legal code and the women sometimes are arrested.

Foreign and Sudanese relief workers claim the arrests are a form of harassment because the government doesn't want the refugees in the north.

The government denies it mistreats the southerners. Kamil Shawki, the high commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, said in an interview that high-protein food is being provided for some of the children in the squatter camps.

"It is wrong to say that the government is harassing them," Mr. Shawki said. "As for arrests, if they make alcoholic beverages, this is against the law. Of course they are arrested."

The southern rebel leader, John Garang, has said the enforcement of Islamic Law on non-Muslim southerners is one of the reasons he continues to fight.

GCC to hold summit talks next week

ABU DHABI (R) — Foreign ministers of Arab Gulf states meet Sunday to prepare for a meeting of their leaders next week which officials say will focus on the Iran-Iraq war and development of a joint defence strategy.

The war, now in its seventh year, has been a major concern of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman — since it was formed in Abu Dhabi five years ago.

Since the last GCC summit a year ago in Oman, however, the conflict has escalated, posing new dangers to the Gulf Arab alliance.

Iran, antagonistic towards them for their generally pro-Western stance and their financial support for its enemy, Iraq, has scored limited territorial gains.

Both sides have stepped up attacks on shipping in the Gulf, but Iran has brought the war closer, even hitting ships — several of which have been Saudi- or Kuwaiti-owned or chartered — inside the territorial waters of

GCC member states.

The official UAE News Agency WAM, quoting diplomatic sources, said the six foreign ministers were expected to repeat previous calls for a ceasefire and negotiated end to the war.

It said the alliance would intensify efforts to end the conflict, in view of the threats posed to regional security and shipping. About 70 merchant vessels, mostly tankers, have been hit so far this year by either Iran or Iraq, against a total of 46 in 1985.

Previous GCC calls for a ceasefire have gone unheeded. Iran refuses to negotiate with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, whom it holds responsible for starting the war.

WAM said the foreign ministers would also discuss development of a joint GCC defence strategy, to be approved by the leaders when they meet from Nov. 2 to 5.

The GCC six already have some of the world's largest defence budgets per capita and a recurring theme of past summits has been the need for more self-defence.

Last year, GCC defence

ministers said a joint force codenamed Peninsula Shield and consisting of two brigades, based in the north east Saudi Arabian desert town of Hafr, Al Batin had been fully assembled.

Other topics on the ministers' agenda include Saudi efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq, longtime political and ideological foes.

Ministers will be briefed on last week's visits to Damascus and Baghdad by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, WAM said. Diplomats say an Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement could help end the Gulf war since Syria, now allied with Iran, would be an ideal mediator.

The ministers will also discuss calls for an Arab summit made at last week's Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Tunis, and efforts to unify Palestinian factions, WAM said.

WAM did not mention the territorial dispute between Bahrain and Qatar over the Gulf reef of Fasht Al Dibai, defused earlier this year through Saudi mediation, but diplomats said it was also likely to be discussed.

Jordan organises Arab Red Crescent conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) will host the second Arab conference on international humanitarian law which will be held in Amman on Nov. 15 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The conference, in which representatives of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies and university professors will take part, will discuss a new world humanitarian law, the role of Red

Cross and Red Crescent societies and their activities and the problems these organisations encounter in their work, the Geneva conventions, Islamic Law (Sharia) and other related topics.

During the nine-day conference, the participants will also discuss the duty and responsibilities of medical organisations during armed conflicts, human rights of the Arab people in the occupied territory and the role of the information media.

Landmine kills British TV producer in south Sudan

LOKICHOKIO, Kenya (R) — A British television producer, Alan Stewart, was killed in southern Sudan when his vehicle hit a landmine, his colleagues have said.

The cameraman with his four-man Thames Television Company crew, Ian Killian, suffered back and leg injuries and was evacuated to Nairobi in a Red Cross plane from this Kenyan border village, they added.

Stewart, 35, is believed to be the first foreign reporter killed

covering a three-year-old civil war in southern Sudan, mainly because few journalists are able to reach the remote areas.

Reporter Peter Gill, soundman John Housman and two journalists with the London newspaper the Observer — reporter Shiyam Bhatia and photographer Roger Hutchins — were unhurt.

The crew were on assignment for the current affairs programme "This Week" covering the war and a famine in the region.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 7711-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Korn
15:35	Programme
15:45	Heath Cliff
16:20	Cartoons
16:45	Young World
17:15	Silba
17:35	Computer
18:00	Local Agricultural programme
18:35	Local series
19:30	News programme
19:50	Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:05	Local programme
21:45	Tonorrow's programme
22:00	Local variety programme
22:30	News summary in Arabic
23:15	Close down
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Le Village dans les nuages
18:30	Catherine
19:00	News in French
19:15	French varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varities
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Carol Burnett Show
21:10	Compos
22:00	News in English
22:30	Dallas
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW Tel: 77411-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Pop Session
11:00	In Concert
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Bulletin
14:00	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Jazz Hour
19:00	Newsweek
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	New Summary
21:05	Evening Show Cont.

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	
EXHIBITIONS	
"An exhibition entitled 'Le Corbusier' at the architectural gallery at Riyadh Centre, 3rd Circle (until Oct. 30).	
Soviet Book exhibition at the Grand Palace Hotel.	
An art exhibition by the University of Jordan students at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Oct. 30).	
CHINESE SONGS	
Chinese songs and dances by the Chinese Youth Goodwill Troupe at 6:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267	American Centre Tel. 644371
American Centre Library Tel. 641520	British Council Tel. 6361478
French Cultural Centre Tel. 637009	Goethe Institute Tel. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 644203	Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 604049
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 639777	Haye Arts Centre Tel. 665195
Hussein Youth City Tel. 6671816	Y.W.C.A. Tel. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251	Amman Municipal Library Tel. 637111
University of Jordan Library Tel. 843553	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Cade). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 3300-5, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS: ALIA FLIGHTS	
09:30	Agaba (RJ)
09:30	Kuwait (RJ)
09:45	Jeddah (RJ)
09:50	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Cairo, Agaba (RJ)
10:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
10:40	Athens (RJ)
10:45	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
10:50	Brussels, Geneva (RJ)
11:00	Madrid, Rome (RJ)
11:05	London (RJ)
11:10	Paris, Frankfurt (RJ)
11:15	Baghdad (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS	
06:10	Bucharest (RO)
06:20	Berlin (IF)
06:30	Lamaca, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
06:50	Beirut (ME)
07:00	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
07:10	Lamaca, Berlin (IF)
07:20	Cairo (MS)
07:30	Dubai (EK)
07:40	Tripoli (LN)
07:50	Baghdad (IA)
08:00	Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
08:10	Kuwait (KU)
08:20	Jeddah (SV)
08:30	Sana'a (LH)
08:40	Baghdad, London (BA)
MARITIME TRAFFIC	
Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Hani Trotter	
Amin Kawan and Sons Company, with its new offices in Shamsi, at your service. Tel. 603703/15.	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair, with light and variable winds likely to change into northeasterly moderate. In Aqaba winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	
OTHER FLIGHTS	
06:10	Bucharest (RO)
06:20	Berlin (IF)
06:30	Lamaca, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
06:50	Beirut (ME)
07:00	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
07:10	Lamaca, Berlin (IF)
07:20	Cairo (MS)
07:30	Dubai (EK)
07:40	Tripoli (LN)
07:50	Baghdad (IA)
08:00	Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
08:10	Kuwait (KU)
08:20	Jeddah (SV)
08:30	Sana'a (LH)
08:40	Baghdad, London (BA)
DEPARTURES: ALIA FLIGHTS	
06:45	Agaba (RJ)
06:50	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
07:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
07:10	Cairo (RJ)
07:20	Kuwait (RJ)
07:30	Baghdad (RJ)
07:40	Damascus (RJ)
07:50	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
08:00	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
08:10	Dubai, Mascat (RJ)
08:20	Cairo (RJ)
08:30	Baghdad (RJ)
PRAYER TIMES	
04:25	Fajr
05:47	(Sunrise)
11:21	Dhuhr
14:28	Asr
16:34	Maghrib
18:16	Isha

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman civil defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Unit	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Quesneish	770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57306
Ambulance	199, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	630341
Blood bank	778303
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Police headquarters	624166
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	896390/1
Electric Power Co.	636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771128
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08)533306/0

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Yousef Rasheed	896301
Dr. Munir Kayyal	643781
Natronokh pharmacy	723672
Al Salan pharmacy	636730
Al Sabah pharmacy	668056
Khalaf pharmacy	778653
Finas pharmacy	661912
TAKES:	
Omank taxi	668761
Osber taxi	630557
Ambassador taxi	646460
Al Jehad taxi	842663
Quesh taxi	643620
Nadab taxi	663003
IRSID:	
Dr. Jazal Najjar	()
Bashar pharmacy	()
Anas pharmacy	()
ZARQA:	
Dr. Hisham Shamrani	986632
Royal pharmacy	()
Al Sadeq pharmacy	()

HOSPITALS

Hussien Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman	642447
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Malhas, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shmeisani	664174
Samsouni Hospital	669131
University Hospital	843845/65
Al-Musander Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abidali	666127/31
Al-Ahli, Abidali	6641646
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	7771126
Army, Madika	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	662240/50
Amni Hospital	674155

GENERAL

Jordan Television	77311/119
Radio Jordan	77411/119
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel companies	666412
Price complainers	661176
Telephone Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in fils per kg.

Apple (double red & starken)	300/240
Apple (golden)	300/240
Apple (green)	350/400
Banana	300/260
Banana (Mukhammar)	250/220
Beans	500/450
Cabbage	150/120
Carrot (yellow)	130/90
Cauliflower	200/150
Cucumbers	250/200
Dates	300/240
Eggplant (small)	350/300
Eggplant (large)	200/150
Garlic	800/750
Onion	130/100
Leaves	230/160
Lemon	130/100
Marrow	130/150
Mallow	130/150
Onion (dry)	180/140
Onion	650/600
Orza	370/320
Orange (Abu Surra)	250/200
Parsley	50/30
Pears	420/400
Pepper (sweet)	240/180
Peppers (hot)	280/240
Peppercorns	220/180
Potatoes	50/40
Sage	450/400

NEWS IN BRIEF

Team plans events for Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat on Saturday chaired a meeting of the national committee which is organising celebrations to mark the Prophet Mohammad's birthday next month. Arrangements for the celebrations in the Kingdom and other related activities were discussed during the meeting. The minister called on various government departments to join the Ministry of Awqaf in holding celebrations in different parts of the country.

Local goods to go on show at Baghdad fair

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan will have a 700 square metre pavilion at the Baghdad International Fair, which is scheduled to open in Baghdad on Nov. 1. A total of 176 Jordanian companies will be displaying their products at the fair and among the Jordanian products to be displayed are phosphates, potash, electric wires, solar heaters, chemical detergents, carpets, textiles and foodstuffs.

Saudi products sell well

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of Saudi products ended here on Saturday and the organisers said that five million riyals worth of products were sold to Jordanian businesses and individuals during the event. A total of 37 companies representing 60 factories and industrial concerns in Saudi Arabia took part in the exhibition which was visited by more than 70,000 people. The exhibition, organised by the Saudi Arabian federation of chambers of commerce and industry, was opened on Oct. 15 by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. A Jordanian exhibition of products will be held in Riyadh, capital of Saudi Arabia, in implementation of an economic agreement signed by the two countries.

WAJ holds course for engineers

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week training course for engineers employed by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) opened in Amman on Saturday. The participants will be oriented on means of handling leaks in water pipes both above and under the ground. WAJ has recently purchased special equipment from a British firm to detect water leaks and for carrying out maintenance on water network.

Syria to export lentils to Jordan

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The Syrian general corporation for trade and processing cereals will shortly export 1,000 tonnes of red lentils to Jordan in accordance with a contract signed earlier between the Jordanian and Syrian governments.

Joint company's board to meet in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Iraqi-Jordanian industry company's board officers will open a meeting in Baghdad on Monday to discuss the company's existing industrial projects and future plans. The meeting will be chaired by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf. Mr. Saqqaf will also take part in another meeting to be held on Tuesday at the Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO) to prepare an agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Arab industry and trade ministers which will be held at the end of this month.

Local children take part in art display

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in the first international exhibition of children art which began here on Thursday with the participation of 34 Arab and foreign countries. Among the 680 children's paintings on display at the week-long exhibition are 24 paintings by children from various schools in Jordan. The paintings are based on the children's hopes and national aspirations.



C-IN-C LEAVES FOR BRITAIN: Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, who left for London on Saturday for an official visit at the invitation of the head of the British armed forces joint chiefs of staff, is seen off upon departure from Amman by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb and senior Armed Forces officers (Petra photo)

Princess Basma launches campaign to help needy in Zarqa Governorate

ZARQA (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma said on Saturday that voluntary and charity work in Jordan has made large and ambitious strides but that more endeavours are needed and a diversification in services is required to help less fortunate people in the country.

Addressing a meeting held at the Zarqa Chamber of Commerce to mark the start of a campaign of voluntary work in the governorate, Princess Basma said that social and voluntary work should be promoted to cover all sectors and to reach all needy families, and this requires close coordination among the concerned authorities and organisations. Princess Basma also noted that coordination among these institutions should cover the intensification of efforts

to raise additional contributions for charity and making the public more aware of the importance of this humanitarian cause.

This campaign, she said, provides the opportunity to collect contributions and to distribute donations to needy people in Zarqa Governorate as well as giving an opportunity for promoting the true meaning of helping the needy. Princess Basma thanked the organisers of the campaign and wished them success.

Zarqa Governor Mohammad Daba'i made a speech at the outset of the meeting welcoming Princess Basma and referring to the meeting as a gathering to display affection and charity towards the less fortunate. The campaign, he

said, is designed to improve life for the poorer people of Zarqa Governorate and to provide those in need with their basic living requirements.

Several people, including some of the handicapped persons who are cared for by charity and voluntary societies in Zarqa, also made speeches on the occasion.

Later, a preparatory committee for the campaign held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Daba'i and discussed subjects related to the collection of contributions and decided to meet again on Tuesday to review the progress of the campaign.

The campaign is being organised in cooperation with the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund, whose president is Princess Basma.

Seminar on statistical systems starts

AMMAN (Petra) — A specialised seminar to discuss an integrated Arab system for statistics and social indicators opened on Saturday at the Regency Palace Hotel. The seminar is being held by the Arab bureau for statistics and documentation in cooperation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). The four-day seminar will discuss the issue of Arab developmental planning as well as Arab statistical work.

The meeting will also review four groups of working papers; the first dealing with Arab statistical systems and social statistics and the second will tackle the conditions of social statistics in Arab countries. The third group of papers focuses on statistical activities in Arab, regional and international organisations and the fourth group deals with social statistics in western Asian countries.

Taking part in the seminar are participants from Jordan, Sudan, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Palestine and North Yemen.

Ministry trains extension staff for Zarqa basin project

AMMAN (Petra) — Work on the development of the Zarqa River Basin is due to start in the coming months and nearly JD 41 million will be spent on the project, expected to take seven years to complete. Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi announced on Saturday. He said that the project, which entails developing 820,000 dunums of the lower parts of the basin, is the first project of its kind in the Kingdom.

Dr. Lawzi was addressing the opening session of a training course for new staff of the agricultural extension service, who are to be employed on the project. He said that the project, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with West German assistance, entails implementing schemes to conserve soil in high regions, reduce the chance of soil erosion and the amount of silt being deposited in the King Talal reservoir.

He said that the project, which will eventually increase the Kingdom's agricultural output,

also aims at stemming the migration of people from rural regions to urban areas. The Ministry of Agriculture will give the agricultural extension staff all possible assistance and backing to help them carry out their work, he continued. The ministry will also provide facilities and basic services such as roads, water supplies and electricity as well as social and educational and health services to the people of the Zarqa basin to enable them to contribute to the success of the project, Dr. Lawzi added.

Also addressing the session was Mr. Adnan Arafat, the project's director, who said that the training course is part of a series of seminars and meetings which will be held to orient the agricultural staff on the different aspects of the project and their duties and responsibilities during its implementation. The role of agricultural extension staff will be significant in this project and farmers will be depending on the staff for guidance, Mr. Arafat said.

Altogether, 45 people are being trained for the project.

Symposium debates positive and negative facets of Arab pluralism

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day seminar on pluralism opened in Amman on Saturday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Member of the Upper House of Parliament Khalil Al Salem, who deputised for Prince Hassan, delivered the Crown Prince's address to the meeting and said that pluralism has been associated with the Arab World since ancient times and has appeared in the form of different languages, religions and social structures. This part of the world has served as a melting pot for useful interaction among groups of various social and religious backgrounds and has presented a positive face of pluralism to the world at large, Dr. Salem said.

He went on to say that Jordan has always followed a policy based on tolerance and moderation, drawing on its cultural heritage and history based on the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and at the same time looking forward towards cooperation with the outside, modern world in a realistic and balanced manner.

Pluralism in the Arab World in our age has taken on more elaborate forms largely because of the Arab World's strategic position and the rivalry between the two superpowers to acquire spheres of influences and

domination, Dr. Salem pointed out. He said that pluralism also developed in the Arab World due to Israel's invasion of Palestine, its occupation of other parts of Arab countries and due to Israel's continued measures aimed at balkanising the Arab region. These negative influences, he continued, have had their effect on projecting a negative image of pluralism in the Arab World.

Foreign domination

Foreign invasion of the Arab World has taken on various forms and in addition to the occupation of Palestine, foreign domination has spread to all Arab domains in Asia and Africa, causing concern among the population of this region, Dr. Salem pointed out. He said that invasion and domination have caused an imbalance and brought about the emergence of weak spots in the Arab structure which in turn opened the way for foreign intervention causing further disarray in Arab ranks and distorting the face of Arab society in a manner which would serve foreign objectives.

He said that the Great Arab Revolt at the turn of the 20th Century came to unify the Arab nation and to liberate it from foreign domination and then to

fuse different elements of Arab society into a solid, unified body capable of confronting foreign designs.

Dr. Salem said that pluralism has existed all over the world but was regarded as a factor of weakness and disintegration by developing nations while it is considered as a positive element and a source of power in the developed societies of the world.

Negative aspects

As to the Arab World, he said the negative facet of pluralism have lately become more conspicuous and this calls for serious endeavours and "liberal thinking" to rid society of this negative aspect and to strengthen the society's positive factors, transforming pluralism into a link that binds the society together.

Altogether, 25 delegates from Jordan and other Arab countries are taking part in the seminar which is expected to discuss 13 working papers dealing with pluralism in the Arab World and its positive and negative aspects affecting Arab society. The seminar has been organised by the Jordanian Centre for Studies and Information which is affiliated to the Royal Scientific Society.

Antiquities director leaves for int'l talks on museums

AMMAN (Petra) — Department of Antiquities Director Adnan Al Hadidi on Saturday left for Buenos Aires where he will take part in an international meeting on museum, due to open on Sunday under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). In a statement before his departure, Dr. Hadidi said that the 10-day conference will discuss a general policy for the preservation of artefacts and museums. Jordan has coordinated its stand with other Arab states with the purpose of highlighting Arab and Islamic culture during the conference, Dr. Hadidi said.

Jordan will also support a proposal to be submitted by the conference's museum committee for nominating Mrs. Nailah Wartani from Tunisia to serve as one of the conference's standing executive council members, he said.

The Jordanian Department of Antiquities will display booklets and maps of archaeological sites in the Kingdom and other posters and publications featuring Jordan's archaeology, Dr. Hadidi continued.

Crime rate for 1985 drops but police list more murder cases

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 16,241 crimes were registered on police records in Jordan in 1985 of which 5,461 occurred in Amman, according to a report issued by the Public Security Department (PSD) and published in Al Rai' Arabic daily newspaper.

The report said that of these crimes included 81 murders, compared with 70 in the previous year. Of these murders, 77 people were apprehended but four remain unresolved and the criminals are still at large. In Amman, 18 people were apprehended for murder including an Egyptian and one Filipino. According to the report 19 of the murders took place in Irbid.

According to the report, the motives behind the crimes ranged from family feuds to immoral actions. However, the total number of crimes committed in Amman last year were 19.3 per cent fewer than those registered in 1984, the report noted. The report said a total of 1,322 robberies and thefts were committed in the capital, of which 850 were solved. The report said that in 1985, 573 Jordanians tried to commit suicide, but only 51 persons died in the process. The police dealt with 132 cases of drug smuggling and trafficking during 1985, against 65 in 1984 and 261 persons were apprehended of whom 147 were non-Jordanians, the report said. It added that 45 vehicles used for drug smuggling were impounded in 1985.

Hamzeh receives invitation to special talks on motherhood

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh has received an invitation to take part in an international conference on motherhood due to open in Nairobi, Kenya, in February of next year. The four-day conference will discuss a number of subjects related to developing programmes which would reduce the incidence of death among women giving birth by protecting them against diseases through

health care before pregnancy.

A statement issued by the Health Ministry said that mothers in the Third World are nearly one hundred times more vulnerable to diseases than mothers in advanced nations.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the World Bank and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are organising the conference.

Syria seeks Arab support in diplomatic break with Britain

(Continued from page 1)

Hadawi was sentenced to 45 years in prison on Friday and the British government soon afterwards announced that diplomatic relations with Syria had been cut.

Damascus swiftly retaliated by announcing its own move to sever diplomatic relations with London and barred British planes and ships from Syrian airspace and waters and ordered British embassy and cultural centre staff to leave the country within seven days.

Shortly after the British announcement, the governments of the U.S. and Canada said that they were recalling their ambassadors to Syria pending further consideration over the implications of the London-Damascus row.

Syria officials said their ban on British aircraft using Syrian airspace would affect 210 flights a week. The British Airways office in Amman reported a flight from Cyprus was delayed 40 minutes by the more roundabout route.

Syrian Information Minister Yassine Rajjoub insisted in an interview there was "no evidence nor any proof as to the British lies and allegations against Syria."

He accused the British government of "flagrant cooperation and coordination with Israeli intelligence in arranging the El Al plane affair and the subsequent trial and the rest of the farce."

"The British measures are an expression of total submission by the British government to Zionist and imperialist blackmail," Mr. Rajjoub said.

The Damascus daily Tishrin said: "All Arabs should take measures similar to those of Syria and stop all dealings and commerce with the Zionist British government."

Al Thawra said Britain had been the first and foremost power responsible for Arab suffering and

calamities since the beginning of this century.

"Through its imperialist alliance with the United States, Britain, particularly the present government, has been persistent in distorting the reputation of the Arabs, contriving plots against them and colluding fully with Israel and Zionist organisations," the newspaper said.

Most Arab governments withheld comment on the British decision, which was followed immediately by Canada's decision to temporarily recall its ambassador to Damascus and the United States' decision to withdraw its ambassador.

In London, the British government stepped up its diplomatic battle, shortening the time for the forced departure of the Syrian embassy staff.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the decision to give the Syrians a week instead of the original two weeks to leave was made known in a telephone call to the embassy.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the move resulted from what he called conclusive evidence of Syrian involvement with Hizdawi.

Mr. Howe said Britain would seek wide backing for its action from its allies.

The government welcomed support from the United States and Canada.

"We are urgently contacting our friends and allies and are looking for support... clearly the American and Canadian moves are the first manifestation of support for the actions we took," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

He said Mr. Howe would brief Britain's European partners on the affair when he attended a meeting of the European Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg on Monday.

But he declined to specify what sort of supporting action Britain would seek.

Syrian Ambassador Lutuf Allah

Haydar has dismissed as nonsense allegations that he had been involved in the plot and said the operation had been a joint American and Israeli plot to discredit Syria.

The ambassador said in a television interview he had never heard of Hindawi before April 17 and denied he had recruited the 32-year-old man to blow up the airliner.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh described Britain's decision to break diplomatic relations with Syria as unjustified and said the reasons given "have a clear provocative character."

Asked about the British move at Moscow news conference, Mr. Bessmertnykh said the Soviet Union "has very serious objections to the motives advanced by the British government" for its decision.

"What has been said in public does not stand up to criticism," he said. "One has to ask if the British government did not have some other reason to take this step."

"The reasons Britain has put forward for this unfriendly move have a clear provocative character," Mr. Bessmertnykh said. "They are trying to put the blame on someone for things that happen elsewhere."

"These allegations do not correspond to the real policies of Syria, which the British government is trying to present in a distorted light."

"We know better than a British court what Syria's real policies are," he said.

"We know the policies that Syria follows and the aims it pursues. We know the people who carry out those policies, and we know the popular support those policies have."

The British decision, he said, "will not help Britain in international relations and even less help its position in the Middle East."

The Soviet news agency TASS

said Britain had invented the accusations of Syrian involvement in the bomb plot.

"It is well known that the Syrian leadership has repeatedly condemned terrorism and emphatically rejected all attempts to link Syria with such acts," the agency said.

The British move, TASS added, "is in line with a rabid anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by Israel and the U.S. and is aimed at discrediting the Syrian leadership and its consistent anti-imperialist policy."

Libya accused Britain of "malicious racism" in breaking ties. A report on state-run television said Whitehall had "adopted a racist resolution specifying the severance of relations with Syria within the framework of hostile policies adopted by America and its aircraft carrier (Britain) against the Arab Nation."

This showed the "malicious racist attitude which had governed British policy towards the Arabs" since Margaret Thatcher came to power, the Libyan report said.

Newspapers in Iraq, bitterly at odds with Syria, did not report the rupture of relations.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

National economy: Deficit up, external borrowing down

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

THERE are good news and bad news in the field of public finance for 1986. The good news is that, so far, the government did not borrow commercially from external sources. The outstanding external debt, therefore, appears to be declining. The bad news is that the budget deficit is higher than last year, higher than envisaged in the budget, and higher than projected in the five year development plan.

During the past fiscal year, 1985, the budget of the central government was far from ideal. The deficit reached JD 127.9 million, or 8.1 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). It is feared that this year's budget would reflect even higher deficit.

Taking the first half of 1986, we find that gross revenues, including grants, were JD 255 million down from JD 291 million during the same period of 1985, a shortfall in revenues of JD 36 million, or 12.3 per cent below the level achieved in 1985. At the same time public expenditure rose to JD 351 million, up from JD 316 million during the first half of 1985, an increase of JD 35 million or 11.1 per cent.

A simple calculation reveals that the deficit of JD 25 million during the first half of 1985 quadrupled to JD 96 million during the same period of 1986. (See the Central Bank's monthly Statistical Bulletin, July, 1986).

Fortunately, however, the Ministry of Finance did not tap foreign commercial facilities so far. The only external borrowing being utilised is for developmental financing, part of which is very soft but

others, like loans from the World Bank, are costing the same interest rate prevailing in the market, with the principal payable over an extended period.

The government is financing the deficit by borrowing locally, from the Central Bank, the Social Security Corporation and other banks. This borrowing is acceptable if the present situation is cyclic, or if the borrowing was meant to tackle an urgent and temporary shortfall.

Local borrowing, of course, is safe, since no external burdens in foreign exchange are incurred. However, the government's extensive domestic borrowing might deprive the private sector from obtaining its fair share of credit, and accordingly might constitute a crowding-out of private investments.

On the other hand, it should be realised that in order for the Treasury to be able to repay domestic and external loans, it has to make a surplus — to reach a stage whereby revenues would exceed expenditure. This is a very unlikely eventuality, now or in the near future. Therefore, repayment will be possible only from the proceeds of yet larger loans, and so on.

The most recent re-estimation of revenue and expenditure for 1986 shows that the actual revenues for the whole year may not exceed JD 633 million, a deficit of 136 million in comparison to the budgeted revenues of JD 769 million.

Expenditure, on the other hand, budgeted at JD 832 million,

would not reach more than JD 780 million. Most of the "savings" would be in the field of capital expenditure. The recurring expenses are expected to maintain the budget level because the windfall savings in the imported oil bill will be just enough to cover the actual recurring expenditure in excess of the budget limits.

While the 1986 budget envisaged a deficit of JD 63.2 million — to be covered by revenue-improving, cost savings, and/or borrowing — the actual deficit is expected to exceed JD 147 million, or 9.3 per cent of GDP.

The widening gap in the budget should have convinced the government to reduce public expenditure and improve revenue sources, instead, the government is voluntarily shouldering yet more financial burdens, while at the same time granting more tax cuts as implicit incentives.

Perhaps it is time to reconsider and modify the current financial policies and measures, towards rationalisation, in order to keep the financial deficit under control and safeguard the future of the national economy.

It is true that there are various readings of the present economic situation and what should be done about it, but our system should not lose whatever capacity it once had to engage enlightened citizens in a serious debate about the country's economic future in order to produce answers to current problems.

Diplomacy suffers

THE mutual expulsions of diplomats by Washington and Moscow, and the most recent breaking off of relations between London and Damascus is yet another grim reminder that diplomats are increasingly becoming the scapegoats for the ills of international relations.

The international community has historically been reluctant to break lines of communications, no matter how badly bilateral relations among states were going. In fact, when relations between states become tense, the need to keep channels open becomes all the more pressing.

With this recent spate of diplomatic rows, the necessity of reviewing diplomatic privileges and immunities becomes all the more evident. To prevent international tensions from seriously curtailing diplomatic avenues, some stronger measures should be taken to strengthen diplomatic procedures and institutions.

These de facto restrictions and disruptions of the diplomatic corps, contrary to international law, require amendments to the relevant law in order to reflect these new circumstances.

In the case of Syria and Britain, severing diplomatic ties threatens to disrupt any possibility of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East, since these two countries are destined to play indispensable roles in it. Or — can hardly imagine an international conference without the participation of one of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and one of the key countries in the region.

And what makes this situation even worse is that these recent steps are likely to generate hostility and ill-feeling between the Arab World and the West. This potential mutual hostility threatens to sabotage any chance of holding such an international conference.

One can also not exclude the possibility that such hostility against Syria and the Arab World by the West could set the stage for Israel to commit aggression against Syria. If this happens, it most probably will be the final blow to all peace efforts in the region. With this in mind, it is only reasonable and prudent to expect from all states concerned to think carefully about the implications of their actions for long-term peace prospects in the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: France backs Arab efforts

THE French foreign minister yesterday reiterated his country's support of the Soviet Union's call for convening an international conference to resolve the Middle East problem. He said such a conference should be preceded by a preparatory meeting in which all concerned parties should take part. This declaration delivered before the French National Assembly means that Paris has not changed its position and still believes an international conference is needed for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict, and for bringing about a just and durable peace. This statement indicates clearly that France disagrees with the Israeli and American positions vis-a-vis the projected conference, and has not succumbed to their pressure for changing its stand. This statement implies an encouragement of the United States and Israel to abandon their negative stands and accept the idea of an international conference. France, the Soviet Union, China and many other world nations have now accepted the idea of an international conference, and the United States would do well to reconsider its stand and abandon its opposition to such international parity. The United States, being a superpower, shoulders a grave responsibility toward world peace and security, and therefore should not succumb to Israel's pressure and blackmail, but ought to support calls and initiatives that aim at achieving peace which is not only vital for our region but also for Europe and the rest of the world. The United States should realise that the Arabs will never capitulate, but will continue the long struggle for regaining their rights and homeland.

Al Distour: Jordan and Egypt cooperate

THE joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee opens a meeting in Cairo today for the sake of giving further momentum to bilateral cooperation between the two countries in economic, technical and cultural fields. Preparations for the joint meeting have been made by a special committee which has studied all aspects for developing bilateral cooperation and reviewed stages so far achieved in this endeavour, and the projects being implemented jointly by the two countries. Needless to say, the joint committee has achieved much during a short period, and has greatly improved and bolstered ties between the Egyptian and Jordanian people. The leaderships in both countries are convinced of the need for bolstering bilateral cooperation in trade, economic and technical affairs because they help to lay a solid basis for inter Arab economic integration. Such cooperation will benefit the peoples of both countries and those of the other Arab states. For this reason, we look to the meetings in Cairo with hope, and consider them as one more step towards further development in inter-Arab relations and towards the achievement of more progress, benefitting the people of the whole Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Emphasis on investment

SINCE its inception last year, the government of Mr. Zaid Rifai has been concerned with economic development, and struggled to improve the country's economic situation despite the difficulties and the prevailing world economic recession. This concern prompted the government to seek sound economic policies on the domestic front, coupled with Arab and foreign investment in Jordanian projects. For this purpose the government has undertaken a series of measures to create a suitable atmosphere for investments and has offered facilities and incentives for foreign investors in Jordan, allowing Arab nationals to own land and to launch economic and agricultural projects and to have a free hand in bringing in or taking out capital or profits. The government has sought to involve the Arab people of the Gulf countries in Jordan's economic development and opened the door wide for nationals from the Gulf states to participate actively in various development schemes. In pursuit of this policy Mr. Rifai visited Kuwait to explain these measures, and to urge the Arab nationals to invest in the Kingdom's projects as part of inter-Arab cooperation and with a view to achieving economic integration among Arab states. Contacts with the Gulf countries are useful to attract Arab capital and to encourage investors to participate in Jordan's national schemes. Contacts should be maintained in this endeavour if the country is to secure Arab capital investment and to ensure success for the coming five-year plan.

Pope's call for peace to beam from serene hilltop town

By Jennifer Parmelee
The Associated Press

ASSISI, Italy — Pope John Paul II is forming "a holy alliance" from a rainbow of religions, from his own Roman Catholics to African snake-worshippers, to work and pray for peace.

More than 140 religious leaders will gather Oct. 27 in this serene hilltop town for their "summit," a day of multi-faith prayer for peace that John Paul has termed "a most powerful kind of armament."

The message, the Vatican calculates, could reach some 3.5 billion believers from various religions.

Intent on convincing leaders that "violence is not the last word in relations between men and nations," the Pope has also appealed for a 24-hour truce that same day among warring countries and guerrilla groups.

"It will be truly a historic event," says the Rev. Giandomenico Nicola, the vicar of this hill town's Franciscan monastery who is helping arrange the day. "It's the first day of prayer at such a high level and with such (religious) diversity. "It will be an important signal to the world... a sign of hope for the future."

The Pope chose Assisi largely because it was once home to St. Francis, the gentle 13th-century friar who was respected by men of different faiths.

A colourful fresco by Giotto in the main basilica of San Francisco shows Melek El Kamel, the sultan of Cairo under siege by Christian crusaders, offering his hand to Francis, who had crossed battle lines to preach peace.

Reportedly moved by the friar's valour, the Muslim sultan gave him a carved ivory horn that is displayed in the cathedral today.

John Paul has gone farther than most Popes to cross religious boundaries.

In August 1985, he held a historic meeting with Morocco's King Hassan II, then addressed some 50,000 Muslim youths at a Casablanca stadium. Earlier this year, in Rome, he made the first synagogal visit to a synagogue. He has encountered the Dalai Lama, Hindu leaders and chiefs of African tribal religions.

This city, which serenely looks over the plains below as the rosy umbria deepens into sunset, seems the ideal location for a summit of prayer and meditation.

A tiny olive tree sprouts from the stone facing of the basilica. A monk, his arms thrust into the folds of his brown cassock, walks

its cobbled streets lost in contemplation.

Assisi is also a symbolic choice in that it is home to the Franciscan order, which has made several well-publicised — if inconclusive — initiatives to mediate between the Soviet Union and the United States, inviting their leaders to join here by St. Francis' tomb.

"The Franciscans are known for working toward a communal spirit, of fraternity and peace," Nicola says. "This is not a political gathering, however."

The Pope, according to the Franciscan order's magazine, seeks to establish "a holy alliance between all religions to defend a peace threatened by thousands of dangers."

The only strictly political figures invited are diplomats accredited to the holy see, and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who proclaimed 1986 the United Nations Year of Peace.

Of the 140 acceptances from religious leaders received by mid-October, Vatican officials say roughly half are Christian, while the other half range from Buddhists and Sikhs, Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims, to African animists and American Indians.

A list of names, however, is not yet available.

John Paul proposed the idea in January to coincide with the U.N. Year of Peace. He has campaigned for the idea on every foreign trip since, while reminding his faithful almost weekly to circle Oct. 27 on their calendars. His unexpected announcement in France that he would seek a truce for the same day has heightened the buildup.

"No one should marvel that ... different religions find themselves together for prayer," he said recently. "This communal spirit is more than ever an exigency for peace."

The event — scheduled for Monday so as not to coincide with any day of worship — will begin with separate prayer sessions by each religious delegation, followed by a procession to the 800-year-old basilica.

Under the church's gilded, vaulted ceilings and beside its magnificent frescoes, one religion after another will offer its own expression of prayer. John Paul will give a final statement while sprigs of olive are passed around for planting at home.

At the request of the Buddhist delegation, all participants will fast until sunset. But at supper, they will break bread together at the long wooden tables of the Franciscan monastery's refectory.

Egypt's arrests mark new round in old confrontation

By John Rogers
Reuters

CAIRO — The arrests of more than 50 Muslim fundamentalists mark a new round in a long confrontation between President Hosni Mubarak's moderate government and militants who want Egypt run under Islamic law.

But there is no sign that the apparently unrelated cases in three cities constitute a surge in fundamentalist activity or in government measures to contain the hardliners.

The arrests, disclosed by Interior Minister Zaki Badr this week and later confirmed by his ministry, aroused little public attention in Egypt itself.

The most serious case appeared to be in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria, where Badr said police arrested three groups armed with grenades to set fire to video shops.

Security sources said 15 people arrested in Alexandria were being held, so far without formal charges, under emergency laws imposed after Muslim zealots assassinated President Anwar Sadat in October 1981.

A total of 53 students were

arrested in the cities of Assiut and Beni-Suef, on the River Nile south of Cairo, after student agitation, Badr said.

Assiut is a stronghold of fundamentalist groups whose central aim is to have Egypt governed under Islamic laws or sharia.

Islam is already the state religion of the country, which is overwhelmingly Muslim but has a Christian minority of more than 10 per cent of the 51 million.

The government says Islamic jurisprudence is the principle source of legislation, but Mubarak has vowed to combat religious extremism, especially when violence is involved.

Foreign diplomats in Cairo saw the arrests in Assiut and Beni-Suef as part of a more heated political climate three weeks after the start of a new university year and just before elections for student councils due next week.

But one of them added: "It's too early to say that this is the start of something."

In their last crackdown, security authorities indicted 75 people on charges of sabotage and trying to overthrow the government after

four video rental shops and a shop selling liquor and pork were set on fire in Cairo last July. They are awaiting trial by a military tribunal.

The indictment accused them of forming an organisation which had called for the banned jihad (holy war) group — the shadowy organisation behind Sadat's murder — to topple the government.

The security threat implied in the charges is not readily apparent, although Muslim groups have won control of student councils in most universities and their influence has grown in professional organisations such as those of doctors and lawyers.

Fundamentalist groups are reputed to be well organised on a local level but are not known to have strong central coordination. No leader has emerged as a major public figure.

Religion's appeal as a refuge in hard times is known and some Egyptians say there is a trend towards religion because successive governments have failed to improve the living standards of the poor.

But signs are lacking that people are turning in droves to fundamentalist political activism as Egypt tackles economic woes intensified by this year's oil price slump.

Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, in a French radio interview the text of which was published in Egypt, dismissed the "eclectic wave of religious fanaticism" as devoid of any popular base.

"We are trying to contain this wave by persuasion," he said, adding that extremist groups were under close surveillance.

Analysts believe Islamic militants could try to take advantage of any unrest sparked by economic reforms which Mubarak may have to make to gain International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance in meeting Egypt's heavy debt obligations.

But no evidence has emerged so far of major fundamentalist involvement when thousands of security police rioted last February.

The riots, Mubarak's most serious security crisis in five years in power, presented a clear opportunity for the disaffected or discontented to raise nayhem.

Enrile plays the crowds in challenge to Aquino

By Criselda Yabes
The Associated Press

CEBU CITY, Philippines — Juan Ponce Enrile raises a clenched fist and speaks in a voice quaking with anti-Communist fervour. He works the crowds in the style of the man he helped depose, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

At recent rallies, the controversial minister of defence has stressed his warning of the Communist threat. His litany is rich with the old Marcos rallying cries of "down with communism" and "long live freedom."

Enrile helped propel Corason Aquino to power when he broke with Marcos in February. Now, he presents himself to his 55 million countrymen as the "steel in the soul" of a government that perhaps is well-intentioned, but blind to the dangers lurking from the left.

Mrs. Aquino's closest allies are angered by Enrile's criticism of her peace moves toward the rebels and other government policies. They view him with deep suspicion, remembering he was Marcos' defence chief in the days of martial law.

Mrs. Aquino, however, said on Oct. 22 he would remain in the cabinet. Later, she announced plans to set a deadline soon for Communist rebels to accept her peace offer, something Enrile has

long demanded.

Enrile's strategy for gaining influence appears aimed at shepherding the old Marcos forces — disgruntled soldiers, businessmen, the social elite fearful of Communism — toward a position of strength in the post-Marcos Philippines.

Many of these groups fell out with Marcos in the final days of his 20-year rule. But some of their members believe their interests are not being served by the government that replaced him. The wealthy, urbane Enrile plays his cards with the skill of a professional gambler. He avoids spelling out his moves in advance. Philippine newspapers are replete with daily speculation about what he will do.

"I have my approach to this problem and must make that decision in due course," he told military officers last week during a provincial tour.

Enrile acknowledges Mrs. Aquino's legal prerogative as president to seek a negotiated peace with the Communists. But he publicly voices doubt that the strategy will succeed.

He recognises her as president and serves her as minister of defence. But he openly questions whether Mrs. Aquino, by scrapping the 1973 constitution, has forfeited her legal right to govern.

In the free-wheeling

atmosphere of the post-Marcos era, Enrile's posturings have spawned a horde of rumours about his intentions, ranging from resignation to a military coup. He surrounds himself with a force of elite troops recruited and trained during Marcos' time.

Enrile himself has avoided spelling out his goals.

"I am reminded of the story of our Lord Jesus when he was tempted to answer a question," Enrile told reporters who asked if he wanted to become president. "He did not. So I will not."

But sources close to Enrile, speaking on condition they not be identified, assert that the strategy is not to overthrow Mrs. Aquino but to force her into a series of concessions to reduce the influence of the left in her government.

Aside from tough action against the rebels, the sources say Enrile would like to see left-wing cabinet ministers and advisers dismissed and presidential elections held after ratification of the new constitution, expected by late January.

The draft constitution, completed this month, extends Mrs. Aquino's term to June 30, 1992. She has refused to schedule presidential elections in advance of that date.

Some Western sources, as well

as Mrs. Aquino's advisers, question whether Enrile has the strength, either in the military or the population at large, to win in a showdown with the popular president.

Her advisers, speaking on condition of anonymity, say Mrs. Aquino has shunned calls for Enrile's dismissal to spare the country any more political turmoil and to prevent the defence chief from presenting himself as a "political martyr."

Bishop Antonio Foch, Roman Catholic prelate on Negros Island, who has close ties to Mrs. Aquino, believes he is waiting for ratification of the constitution to move if necessary against Enrile.

But Mrs. Aquino's patience in the face of Enrile's outspoken criticism already has raised questions about her ability to wield power in this polarized nation, whose leadership she inherited.

"That the president simply brushes aside the rather stubborn attitude of her defence minister is a reflection of her indecisiveness and weakness," wrote columnist Rommel Corro in the Philippine Tribune.

"To simply say he doesn't bother her is to admit that she is not, in fact, in firm control of her cabinet."

China's East-West balancing act sets diplomats guessing

By Stephen Nisbet
Reuters

PEKING — East German leader Erich Honecker's triumphal China tour has diplomats guessing whether Peking is about to tip more to the Soviet bloc in its East-West balancing act.

Some diplomats think that is one object of the visit — to "analyse a watching world and leave outsiders unsure about China's long-term intentions."

China's stated desire is to operate at an equal distance between the Soviet and American camps, each of which is widely viewed by third parties as trying to play the China card.

But there is no sign of a diplomatic coup that would allow one superpower to go unchallenged with an assertion that it has better relations than the other with a country representing one-quarter of humanity.

While Honecker gets brotherly hugs and an extraordinary three meetings with Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang, China has been preparing to welcome American warships on a goodwill visit to Qingdao port next month.

Honecker's trip comes less than a month after Poland's Wojciech

Jaruzelski became the first major leader from a close Moscow ally to visit China since the Sino-Soviet ideological split of the early 1960s.

The timing has started a smaller guessing game within the bigger one: Which will be the next Warsaw pact country to send a chief to kiss Deng Xiaoping's cheek in the Great Hall of the People?

A new warmth has certainly sprung up in Sino-East European relations, which for many years were a casualty of the quarrel between the two Communist giants.

But Chinese leaders, even while feigning the East German leader, have sought to play down the significance of his visit. There is no question, they say, of having to restore relations between the Chinese and East German Communist parties since they were never broken off in the first place.

It is true, Western diplomats recall, that the bad years between China and the smaller Warsaw pact states were marked more by sullen silence than by the active slanging that went on between Peking and Moscow.

But the traffic of politicians and



Erich Honecker

party officials between Peking and East European capitals has been building up in a way that most diplomats guess could not happen without Moscow's approval.

The East Europeans may have their own reasons for wanting to come closer to China — to show a degree of independence and respond to the lure of trade with a market of a billion people.

However, Moscow may see the climate of rapprochement as good for its own efforts to improve fraternal links with Peking.

Sino-Soviet party-to-party



Deng Xiaoping

reconciliation is blocked by various obstacles cited regularly by the Chinese, of which Soviet support for the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea is the most important.

In their last round of ministerial talks about normalising Sino-Soviet relations, the two sides earlier this month began at least talking about their differences on Kampuchea.

This set diplomats another puzzle: Could progress on this most intractable of obstacles be achieved one day, to clear the way for a Sino-Soviet summit?

Deng gave this as the sole

pre-condition for agreeing to meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev — an offer he made last month through the indirect channel of an American television interview.

Moscow, tantalising in its turn, has not given a public answer. Diplomats said it was a mark of Chinese psychology that it should be Deng, not Gorbachev, who set pre-conditions for a summit. "The Chinese love to be courted," one diplomat said.

An East European source said this facet of Chinese behaviour, seen in imperial times when emperors received tributes from foreign emissaries, could help to explain the current to-ings and fro-ings.

China is proud but at the same time lacking in self-confidence as it contemplates the massive task of modernising an economy that is so backward and so huge, the source said.

Behind a facade of certainty, the source said, Chinese leaders have doubts as they pursue untried economic paths and need reassurance from fellow believers in the Communist creed.

"And that they can get only from us — not from the West and certainly not from the Soviet Union at present," the East

European said.

So the camaraderie of visits by Jaruzelski does Chinese morale good, but does not blind Peking's political and economic planners to the need to remain open to the West to provide equidistance along with its technology.

As unequivocal statements do not help prolong the guessing game, China prefers to portray its relations with East European Communist parties as a continuum of warmth and coolness, not as a switch that is either on or off.

A Chinese Communist Party spokesman told a recent press conference that relations which had cooled gradually should also warm up gradually, without dramatic announcements.

He said the Chinese Communist Party did not mind being called fraternal by other parties even though China did not so refer to them.

The press briefing was called to explain China's policy on relations with East European parties. But it left some journalists more puzzled than before.

"Perhaps that was the aim of the exercise," commented one French reporter.

Black bear tracking rife with pitfalls

By Barbara S. Moffet

PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST, North Carolina — The truck is perched on an overlook that drops sharply to the valley. Beyond rise the southern Appalachians — the nearby peaks a forest green, blending into successive ridges of blue and then translucent gray. A wide antenna, sprouting from a hole in the truck's roof, twirls in the damp mountain breeze. Inside the truck, a steady beep, beep, beep tells the scientist something the eye cannot see: There are bears in these woods.

"That one's Baldy," declares research assistant Peggy Horner as she zeroes in on a signature beep with antenna and compass. "He's right over that ridge." The nature of the beep indicates Baldy is on the move. "If the signal is recording activity, I like to imagine the bear moving along, nibbling blueberries," Horner says. "If it records inactivity, I think of the bear curled up somewhere, asleep."

Collars keep tabs

Baldy is one of 17 black bears now in a scientific study led by Dr. Roger A. Powell of North Carolina State University. To learn about the bears' ecology and use of territories, Powell and his assistants have collared them with *telemetric devices* so that they can be tracked. The project, partly funded by the National Geographic Society, also will help determine how many bears the forest habitat can support.

The most common bears in North America, black bears once lived in the forests of nearly every U.S. state. Smaller than grizzlies, black bears also are more afraid of people and rarely tangle with them.

Exactly how many black bears dwell in western North Carolina's Pisgah National Forest is not known, but Powell thinks the number may be dropping. Many of the bears studied earlier have been felled by hunters' bullets — there is no limit on the total bear kill — and some are poached in the sanctuary set up to protect them.

Outside it, they are fair game during hunting season. "A bad year for acorns can drive the bears out of the sanctuary in search of food, and bang — they're hit," says Mike Fritz, a research assistant.

Progress comes slowly in this long-term study, which is also funded by Earthwatch, the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, and the university. Some months, the group's only contact with bears is the signal picked up by the telemetry truck that cruises the Blue Ridge Parkway, often round-the-clock. The traps carefully laid in the remote forests lie empty, the sardine bait uneaten or snatched

by a clever raccoon or opossum. But when a bear does spring a trap — designed to hold its paw painlessly — the group moves with the dispatch of a hospital emergency-room team.

Bear dance reversed

As one worker dances to distract the bear, another jabs it with a dose of tranquilizer. After waiting at least 10 minutes, the bear is nudged to make sure it's truly asleep. Provoking no response, the team moves in to record the animal's vital statistics. Blindfolding it to protect its eyes, they measure nearly every part of the bear's body, draw some blood, and pull a small tooth to learn the bear's age. The animal is tattooed with a number and outfitted with a radio transmitter. All the bears receive shots of penicillin to fight infection.

Some bears prove more challenging than others. The most memorable effort of research assistant John Zimmerman involved a mother bear called Gladly and three cubs that were wintering in a hollow oak tree.

Zimmerman wanted to learn about the bears' winter physiology — it is different from that of other hibernators. After determining that Gladly had entered the tree from a hole five metres off the ground, he took a crash course in rope-climbing, rigged a pulley system, and was hoisted into the tree. Gladly lay curled up below him, her cubs tucked into her fur.

After tranquillizing the mother, Zimmerman was lowered toward her, feet first. "Knowing your foot's going to tap her on the top of her head is pretty scary," he recalls. Held by a harness, he reached down and pulled out each month-old cub. "They were at the clinging stage, and they just attached immediately to my shirt," he says.

Zimmerman handed each cub to co-workers on the ground, who quickly measured and weighed them. "As I handed the third cub down, the tree rumbled. I thought the mother had awakened ... but we listened again, and she was only snoring." The team was able to replace the cubs before the mother bear woke up.

In spring and summer, a day in the life of a male bear at Pisgah might go like this: At dawn's first light, the bear is up and foraging alone, for berries, leaves, roots, carrion, insects, or honey. "Black bears are adapted to take advantage of any new food source they can find," says Powell. "Because they are so opportunistic, there is nothing abnormal about their visiting dumps or raiding campsites." Pisgah bears, however, rarely do. Unlike those at Yellowstone National Park, where hunting is not allowed, bears of Pisgah apparently have come to fear people.



Calmed by a tranquilizer, Bear no. 87, also known as Gladly, rests while a technician applies protective ointment to her eyes. After being weighed and measured, Gladly was fitted with a radio collar so that scientists could track her wanderings through North Carolina's Pisgah Bear Sanctuary. A long-term study, partly supported by the National Geographic Society, is focusing on the black bear's use of territories.

Naptime is midday

From about 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. the bear takes a siesta, usually under a rock shelter or in a rhododendron thicket. Then it's time to resume foraging, which continues until the bear goes to sleep about midnight. Horner thinks each bear has a half-dozen regular sleeping spots.

In the fall, bears are busy eating acorns, in anticipation of winter. Winter means denning — retreating to a hollow tree or cave to sleep. But unlike other hibernators, the black bear's body temperature and metabolic rate drop only a little. "I don't know anything else that can go that long without eating, urinating, or defecating while keeping a high metabolic rate," Powell observes.

Powell's study focuses on the bears' use of territories. Research

on black bears in Minnesota and Canada has shown the females to be highly territorial — setting up non-overlapping territories and strictly defending them from other females.

A scientific theory holds that animals are most likely to defend territories when the food supply is at an intermediate level. "I believe that because productivity of food is so much higher down here, the bears should be less territorial, and may not be territorial at all," Powell says. By closely tracking the movement of the female bears, he ultimately wants to learn exactly what effect food supply has on the Pisgah bears' social organization.

Territorial or not, each female in the Pisgah forest has a home range as large as 16 square kilometres, where she stays most of her life except to seek food

during the "fall shuffle." Cubs remain with their mother for 1½ years. After that, the mother apparently relinquishes part of her range to her daughters, and the sons are pushed out by breeding males. Breeding takes place in July.

Snaggletooth leaves home

The scientists are still puzzling over the saga of Snaggletooth, a female bear that suddenly left her home range on the sanctuary last October. While she was missing, someone reported finding a discarded radio collar in the woods, about 40 kilometres away. Fearing the worst about Snaggletooth, Horner and co-workers set out to find the collar.

After locating her signal from the Blue Ridge Parkway, they

hiked with a portable antenna for several days through dense forest. But strangely, the signals seemed to move around, coming from different places, and finally fading out altogether. They realised that Snaggletooth must be alive and wearing the collar, a surprise because bears rarely travel that far. The discarded collar belonged to another bear.

It was then late December, time to den, and hunting season was on. As the scientists tracked Snaggletooth on her risky journey back to the sanctuary, they heard a gunshot. "We were praying she hadn't been hit," Horner recalls.

Soon, they picked up her frequency again, this time safely within the sanctuary. Snaggletooth is still out there today, rarely seen but frequently heard. The reason for the journey remains her secret.

Australia plans smoke-free public service

By Francis Daniel

Router

SYDNEY — Chain smoker John McElvaney has promised to give the Australian Tax Commission 10,000 dollars (\$6,000 U.S.) if he takes as much as one puff of a cigarette over the next 10 years.

McElvaney, 36-year-old businessman who has smoked since he was 14, handed over the cash to tax authorities this month and signed a legally-binding health bond in a desperate bid to kick his habit.

If he fails, the Tax Commission will keep his money. If he succeeds, the amount with interest will be shared by his two sons, the Anti-Cancer Council and the National Heart Foundation.

McElvaney said he has already tried to give up smoking more than 20 times. "I've taken all sorts of pills, nicotine substitute chewing gum, listened to motivation tape recordings and undergone hypnotherapy. I'm a desperate man," he said.

Tax officials said his case was the first of its kind.

For the Australian government, McElvaney's gesture is both timely and heartening because the Public Service Board (PSB) has just unveiled a controversial plan to ban smoking in all government offices within the next 18 months.

Worried mainly about the health dangers to non-smokers who involuntarily inhale smoke from other people's cigarettes, the PSB has set March 1, 1988 as the target date for its members to stop smoking at work.

"For the present we will continue to work on the basis of persuasion and peer pressure," PSB chairman Peter Wilenski said.

But if too many workers were still lighting up in the office after 12 months, the board would start employing only non-smokers, he said.

Wilenski said the PSB move was a reaction to pressure from a growing number of non-smoking government employees for strong measures against addicts.

Nearly one in three of Australia's 200,000 federal

government employees are smokers, but PSB officials said only a few were desperate enough to follow McElvaney's example and pay money to help them kick the habit.

Unions have already criticised the PSB move as an infringement of individual rights and the board plans to hold talks on the matter with the powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) next month.

Peter Paramore, the secretary of the Administrative and Clerical Officers Association in Canberra, whose members work for the PSB, said its plan ignored the needs of smokers.

"As well as safeguarding the health of non-smoking public servants, there are certain needs of smokers that should be met," Paramore said.

He said his union's suggestions for air-conditioned smoking rooms, smoking breaks and counselling services for smokers had been rejected by the PSB.

Wilenski has claimed two years should be long enough for any smokers to control their habit at work.

In a memorandum earlier this month the PSB ordered all government departments and statutory authorities to support "quit smoking activities."

The Health Department is also coming up with educational material, counselling strategies and training programmes as part of the PSB campaign, Wilenski said.

The government already has banned smoking in official meeting and training rooms and other specified areas.

Australia has followed many European countries in banning cigarette advertising on television and radio, and cigarette packets must carry health warnings in bold letters.

The government campaign has angered tobacco growers who claim they have been made scapegoats.

The government earns more than one billion dollars (\$610 million U.S.) each year from tobacco taxes.

Syrian cartoonist wins international recognition

By William MacLean

Router

DAMASCUS — A Syrian cartoonist has won international recognition for drawings he says are inspired by irritation with empty political slogans.

Typical of Ali Farzat is a cartoon of a politician pontificating by the sea, oblivious to the desperate pleas of a drowning man.

"All the world likes peace and progress. All the slogans say so, but it's just talk," said Farzat, 40. "Slogan-speakers are like a giant who smashes a garden of flowers to save a single rose."

Farzat, cartoonist for the semi-official daily Al Thawra, seldom directs his barbs at specific targets, but says he has broken new ground with his thoughtful, captionless sketches.

"Arab cartoonists merely used to amuse people, but in 21 years of hard work I have turned the cartoon into a social and political weapon that reflects my own views," he said.

His Al Thawra cartoons are a talking-point for Syrian leaders and he occasionally discusses his work and current events with Prime Minister Abdel Rauf Al Kasm.

His has also been published in

papers such as France's Le Monde, the Soviet daily Pravda, Rude Pravo in Czechoslovakia and Britain's Guardian.

A bearded man with a ready grin, he estimates his output at 18,000 cartoons. This year, five separate exhibitions of his work toured West Germany, France, Cuba, Canada and Bulgaria.

Farzat avoids caricatures of known people, believing this removes the audience's incentive to be "alert and sharp."

"I want people to use their intelligence," he said. "I try to address the reader's intellect, not his emotions."

Farzat shrugs off the idea that cartoon-drawing involves risks. "I might be full of hatred for a policy or a situation, but hatred for an individual cannot be employed by a cartoonist. I try to explore underlying reasons."

Last year, Farzat took third prize at the 59-nation annual exhibition of world professional caricaturists in Bulgaria against U.S. and Soviet competitors.

"I try to show how people are fed up with unfulfilled slogans," he said. "The African famine is an example, or the many U.N. calls for rehabilitation of homeless people. South Africa, Lebanon, Eritrea, Palestine — nothing has changed."

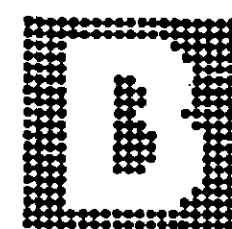
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Top 5 upset in England

Liverpool leads the way with 4-1 lose to Luton

LONDON (R) — With Liverpool pointing the way, the leading clubs in the English First Division decided to abandon normal practice Saturday and see just how badly they could play.

All five teams at the top of the table continued to lose fixtures which would have guaranteed them maximum points on any normal Saturday, third-placed Liverpool suffering a rare 4-1 thumping at Luton.

The match was a personal triumph for Luton's 21-year-old striker Mike Newell, a former Liverpool reserve, who struck a stunning hat-trick.

League leader Nottingham Forest at least went down fighting at Oxford, but manager Brian Clough is certain to have some stinging words to say about the 2-1 reverse.

Second placed-Norwich fared even worse — losing 2-0 at Wimbledon — and Tottenham and West Ham, who began the day fourth and fifth respectively, both lost to London rivals.

Tottenham went down 2-0 at Queen's Park Rangers while West Ham suffered an embarrassing 3-1 home defeat against lowly Charlton.

The results allowed Everton and Arsenal, sixth and seventh at the start of the day, to jump three places. Everton's 2-1 home win over Watford lifting it into third place one point behind Norwich and two adrift of Forest.

The air of unreality was repeated at Highbury, where Arsenal went on something of a goal-spree, beating Chelsea 3-1, and at Sheffield Wednesday where Coventry goalkeeper Steve Ogilvie scored in the 2-2 draw.

Ogilvie got his name on the scoreline in the second half with a massive clearance which bounced once, caught Wednesday goalkeeper Martin Hodge unaware, and sailed into the net.

Forest was trapped in a traffic jam on its way to Oxford and arrived at the manor ground just 30 minutes before the kick-off.

The league leader always appeared harassed after that and trailed 2-0 at the interval as John Aldridge, with his 12th goal of the season, and Ray Houghton pounced on defensive errors.

Stuart Pearce pulled one back midway through the second half but Forest never looked capable of salvaging a point.

Norwich took an unbeaten away record with it to Wimbledon but could not recover from John Fashanu's 13th minute opener. Wimbledon made sure of all three points when Tony Gayle added the second seven minutes from half-time.

West Ham made the worst possible start against Charlton when it conceded a goal after a mere nine seconds. Scottish striker Jim McIntosh, who scored a hat-trick against Everton two weeks ago, breaching the home defence.

Melrose almost added another in the fourth minute when he beat former England goalkeeper Phil Parkes with a blistering drive which thudded off the crossbar.

Charlton never surrendered the initiative and Colin Walsh and Stuart Pearson raised the tally to three. New England striker Tony Cottee scored West Ham's consolation goal.

Dundee United lost its chance of going to the top of the Scottish premier league when it could manage only a 2-2 draw at Hearts. Scotland World Cup striker Paul Sturrock scored both United's goals while John Colquhoun and Gary MacKay replied for Hearts.

The result allowed United to draw level with Glasgow Celtic — who meet arch-rivals Rangers in the League Cup final Sunday — on points but with an inferior goal difference.

Aberdeen, who began the season as championship favourite, returned to its winning ways at Hamilton but a 1-0 victory, courtesy of a second half Jim Beattie goal, over the bottom club will do little for its confidence.

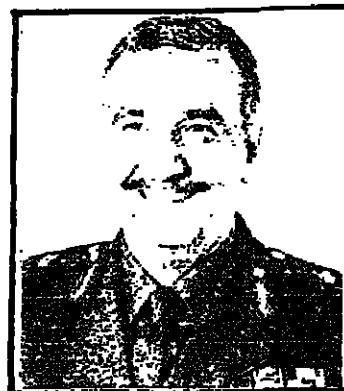
International group meets to discuss military sports

AMMAN (J.T.) — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb, chairman of the Jordan Military Sports Federation, will open on Sunday the second conference of the executive committee of the International Council for Military Sports (CISM) at the Armed Forces General Headquarters.

Among the topics of the conference will be resolutions adopted by the committee's previous session held in Khartoum, Sudan, last February, as well as CISM planned activities for the next three years. Also to be discussed during the conference are reports on the CISM activities, the budget, general regulations, and the schedule of championships.

The executive committee will start its official meetings at 8:30 a.m. at the army headquarters. On Monday morning the delegations will leave for Petra and Aqaba to resume their sessions at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Aqaba. A press conference will be held on October 30 at the Amra Hotel to read out the resolutions and to reply to questions.

The meeting precedes the CISM general assembly meeting in Portugal next April.



Lt-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb

resume their sessions at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Aqaba. A press conference will be held on October 30 at the Amra Hotel to read out the resolutions and to reply to questions.

Kookaburras outsail Bond's Australia yachts

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — The Taskforce Syndicate's Kookaburras outsailed both Alan Bond's Australia yachts to regain the initiative in the America's Cup defence selection trials Saturday.

Once again the Kookaburras laid strong claim to being the better all-weather boats as Bond's yachts failed to make the necessary breakthrough in a light breeze.

Defeat was particularly bitter for Ben Lexcen's Australia IV which lost to the second-string Taskforce yacht, Kookaburra II. Australia III was beaten by syndicate lead skipper Iain Murray's Kookaburra III after hotly contesting the lead early on.

Kookaburra III emerged unbeaten from the first five race days but the Bond Syndicate notched an important equaliser Friday when Australia IV skipper Colin Beashel beat Murray by 36 seconds after a tightly-fought light wind race.

Saturday it was again the Kookaburras' turn to strike.

Kookaburra II skipper Peter Gilmour, who scented victory over Beashel in their first encounter last week but fouled out with a poor spinnaker set, took the lead at the first mark this time and clung to it tenaciously.

Australia IV was built for winds in the upper end of the scale — above 16 knots — which the syndicate believes will predominate in the crucial period

of the defence proper next January-February.

In breezes mainly under 10 knots, it managed to keep in touch with Kookaburra II for most of the race but could not push through.

On the last three legs, Gilmour took the boat out on a looser cover and in so doing reinforced the strength of the victory.

Victory came harder for Murray, suggesting that Kookaburra III may also be more at home in the upper wind range.

The winds were also probably more in the stated range of Australia III and Gordon Lucas steered the world champion round the first mark a healthy 37 seconds ahead.

He held that lead safely downhill but relaxed the cover going up again and Murray climbed through the opening, assisted by more favourable shifts. From there Australia III's threat faded and it slid over the line an unhealthy one minute 58 seconds back.

It was another demoralising day for the Sydney boat. Steak 'N' Kidney.

The minor syndicate's race with South Australia should have been much closer for the sleek white Sydney boat, which has claims to speed in light breezes.

Instead it lagged seriously, with skipper Fred Neill crossing the line 2:16 behind and still without a point in the series.

Eastern athletes make strong wrestling showing

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — Norway's Jon Roenningen, the 1985 gold medalist, beat Hu Ri-Cha of China in the second round of the 55-kilogramme (115-pound) division at the current world Greco-Roman wrestling championship, with Eastern athletes continuing their domination.

In the fifth round of the 68-kilogramme (150-pound) division, Friday, Levon Djulafalaky of the Soviet Union upset champion Stefan Negrison of Romania 5-3, and was to meet Rappi Sipilae of Finland in the final for the gold medal later Saturday.

Sipilae had drawn a bye in the same round. For the bronze medal, Claudio Passarelli of West Germany, who also moved on through a bye, was to meet Morten Brekke of Norway.

In the 100-kilogramme (220-pound) division, the 1985 silver medalist Tamas Gaspar of Hungary, survived the fourth round on a bye and in the fifth beat Gerhard Himmel of West

Germany 4-0. The Hungarian was to meet Vasile Andrei of Romania on Saturday.

In the same class, last year's bronze medalist Anatoly Fyodorov of the Soviet Union, who had a bye in the fourth round, was to meet Iliya Vasilev of Bulgaria for third place.

In the 62-kilogramme (137-pound) weight class, Kamandar Madjidov of the Soviet Union, and reigning world champion Zhivko Vangelov of Bulgaria drew 3-3, but the Soviet challenger advanced into the third round on account of his last action.

In the third round, Madjidov trounced Abdurrahim Kuzu of Turkey 6-1, and the 1985 bronze medalist, Gheorghe Savu of Romania defeated Frank Famiano of the United States 12-0, with a technical touch at 3:23.

In the 82-kilogramme (180-pound) division, Tibor Komaromi of Hungary was scheduled to fight Bogdan Daras of Poland for the gold medal, also later Saturday.

Fiat bids for Alfa Romeo

TURIN, Italy (R) — Fiat offered Saturday to merge Italian state-owned car maker Alfa Romeo with its own executive car division, Lancia, to form one of Europe's largest builders of quality cars.

Fiat group managing director Cesare Romiti announced the offer at a news conference as part of a campaign to foil a rival bid for Ford of America to acquire the loss-making state producer of high-performance cars.

Romiti said Fiat, Italy's largest private industrial concern, was prepared to spend 5,000 billion lire (\$5.5 billion) over the next five years on improving the merged company's model range.

Ford has given Alfa's state parent company, Finmeccanica, until Nov. 7 to decide whether to accept its offer. Ford President Donald Petersen has lobbied politicians including Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

Edberg upsets Lendl in semis

TOKYO (R) — Sweden's Stefan Edberg upset world number one Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 7-5, 6-1 in the semifinals of the Tokyo Grand Prix tennis tournament Saturday.

Lendl received his second formal warning in two days for slamming the ball into the crowd in frustration as the 20-year-old Swede broke his serve three times in the second set.

"My reaction time now is so bad I have a hard job returning anybody's serve," Lendl said.

But Lendl, who has been nursing a hip injury since his victory in the U.S. Open in August, said he was confident that no one would challenge his number one position while he was recovering.

"The difference is so big, I don't think anyone can catch up in the near future," he said.

In the other semifinal, Wimbledon champion Boris Becker defeated American Jimmy Connors 7-6, 2-6, 6-3.

Connors, in the twilight of his career, saw his lifetime prize money top the \$7 million mark.

Graf sweeps into finals

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — Steffi Graf of West Germany needed only 49 minutes to sweep into her tenth tournament final by defeating unseeded South African Rosalyn Fairbank 6-1, 6-2 Saturday in the semifinal of the \$200,000 Pretty Polly Women's Indoor Tennis Classic.

The 17-year-old, no. 1 seed was never troubled by the 34th-ranked Fairbank, who had ousted fourth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria and the tournament's no. 7, Joe Durie of Britain, on her way to the semifinal.

In the other semifinal later Saturday, Sweden's Catarina Lindqvist, the no. 5 seed, was playing the unseeded West German Bettina Bunge, conqueror on Friday of the competition's no. 2, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

The West German world no. 3 conceded only ten points on her serve in the entire match and was able to break Fairbank's serve at will.

Graf has seven titles in a year that has seen her close the gap on the top two players, Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd.

Nelissen leads Himalaya rally

NEW DELHI (AP) — Herwig Nelissen of Belgium, driving an Opel Ascona, maintained his lead Saturday in the 7th Himalayan Car Rally.

Briton Geoff Warkup gave hot chase in his Russian Lada and finished only three minutes behind at Solan, regrouping point of the third leg of the race through foothills of the world's highest mountain range.

The other top positions remained the same as Friday: Philip Young, Graham Samuel, Peter Banham, Farad Bhatera, according to rally headquarters.

Of the 52 cars which had started from Savoy on the second leg, 15 cars had come in at Solan, according to latest reports.

All top competitors did well Saturday, gaining on the cars ahead. Nelissen was 116 penalty points at Renuka lake and 153 at Solan. Warkup 120 and 156 after four time controls and Philip Young in his Rover 128 at the lake and 163 at the regrouping point. Graham Samuel in his Toyota also made up a minute on Young, reaching Solan with 164 minutes lost.

McKenzie knocks out Harris in 10th

STEVENAGE, England (AP) — Tony McKenzie of England knocked out Welshman Mike Harris in the tenth round to retain his British light-welterweight boxing title at the Stevenage leisure centre Saturday.

On the same card, Andy Straughan, a three-time amateur champion, won the vacant British cruiserweight championship by edging Tee Jay on points over 12 rounds.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Swiss guide dies on Mt. Cho-Oyu

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — A Swiss Alpine guide was killed Thursday in a fall on Cho-Oyu, the world's ninth-highest peak, the ministry of tourism reported Saturday. Pierre Alain Steiner, 26, of Le Pont, Switzerland, fell 600 metres (1,968 feet) from a 6,880-metre (22,574-foot) high point of the 8,201-metre (26,907-foot) mountain, the announcement said.

WBC approves Hagler-Leonard fight

ARUBA, Mexico (AP) — The World Boxing Council Friday night approved a fight between undisputed world middleweight champion Marvelous Marvin Hagler and former champion Sugar Ray Leonard. The fight is tentatively scheduled for the first week of April next year at Las Vegas, Nevada, and probably will be 12 rounds.

Norman wins sixth in a row

ADELAIDE, Australia (R) — A spectacular onslaught five holes from home secured British Open champion Greg Norman his sixth successive title at the South Australian Open Golf Championship Saturday. Trailing until the 67th hole, Norman struck to wipe out a three-shot overnight deficit, draw level briefly, then surge ahead for a three-stroke victory.

ADL urges U.S. boycott

NEW YORK (R) — The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith urged the United States to join a boycott of the international chess Olympiad in the United Arab Emirates because of that country's discrimination against Israel. Senior ADL officials issued a statement calling on the U.S. Chess Federation to reverse its decision to go to Dubai.

Chile's Cuevas leads Chile cycling

SANTIAGO (R) — Tactics dominated the fourth day of the Tour of Chile cycle road race, Friday, with race leaders seeking to conserve their strength for the next stages. Chile's Eduardo Cuevas maintained his narrow lead over Brazil's Wanderley Magalhães in the overall standings, as the leaders allowed lower-placed riders to set the pace over the 110-kilometre fourth stage from Vallarica to Temuco in the south of Chile.

Davenport upsets top seed in squash

HOUSTON (R) — Second seeded Stuart Davenport scored his first major victory as he upset top-seed Ross Norman Friday night in the finals of the U.S. Open Squash Championships. In a marathon two hour and 10-minute match, the six-foot, five-inch Davenport outlasted the stubborn Norman 17-18, 5-15, 15-10, 15-10.

Timman holds Karpov to draw

TILBURG, Netherlands (AP) — Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman held former world champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union to a draw with black in fifth-round action to remain on top of the standings in the Interpolis chess tournament Friday. The encounter, from a Gruenfeld-Indian defence, was a partial replay of one of the games that Karpov had won in his recent revenge match against reigning world champion Garri Kasparov.

Mansell captures pole position in Australia

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — Nigel Mansell on Saturday piloted his Williams into the pole position on the grid for Sunday's Australian Formula One Grand Prix through the streets of Adelaide.

The 32-year-old Briton, who has won five Grand Prix events this season, clocked 1 minute, 18.403 seconds over the 3.778-kilometre (2.347-mile) circuit.

Mansell averaged 173.519 kmph (108.449 mph) and was 1.4 seconds faster than the time Brazilian Ayrton Senna set in winning the pole for last year's inaugural Australian Grand Prix.

Mansell needs only to finish in the top three in the 82-lap, 309.796-kilometre (192.498-mile) race to clinch the drivers' championship for the first time.

He holds a six-point advantage over reigning world champion Alain Prost of France, who drives for McLaren, with his own teammate, Brazilian two-time champion Nelson Piquet just one point further back.

Piquet made it Williams 1-2 in the final qualifying session, clocking 1:18.714. Senna's Lotus was the third-fastest qualifier in

1:18.906. Prost was fourth in 1:19.654, ahead of Rene Arnoux of France in the Ligier (1:19.796) and Gerhard Berger of Austria in the Benetton (1:20.554).

A total of 24 of the 26 drivers improved on the times they recorded in Friday's opening qualifying session. The two exceptions were the Ferrari pair of Michele Alboreto and Stefan Johansson.

An oil spill late in the second qualifying session prevented even faster qualifying times, Mansell said.

"A 1:17 time would have been on with a clear lap and no oil on the circuit," he said. "I certainly could have gone faster."

Mansell said he had not changed his attitude about winning, even though he will win the driver's title by finishing third or better.

"I came here with the intention of doing the best possible job, mentally and physically," he said. "I'll be doing the best I can."

Seven-year veteran Mansell paid tribute to the work of the Williams team in qualifying their cars 1-2.

Britain's Lyle vying for first Euro title of year

QUINTA DO LAGO, Portugal (R) — Britain's Sandy Lyle, disappointed by a third round 71 in the Portuguese Open championship Saturday, pledged to go all out for his first European title of the year over the final 18 holes.

In recent weeks Lyle has run into something like the form

which won him last year's British Open title, and he was expected to pull away from the pack in the final event of the European tour.

Instead he had to settle for a one-under-par 71 which left him sharing the lead on 204, 12 under par, with South African John Bland, also round in 71, and Zimbabwe's Mark McNulty, 69.

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Mexican Grand Prix officials to be fined

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Organisers of the Mexican Grand Prix admit they made some mistakes in the Oct. 12 Formula I race but said they will appeal the amount of a \$20,000 fine levied by the International Motor Sports Federation.

Jose Abed, head of the local organising committee, told a news conference on Friday his group was told Wednesday that it had violated rules on the condition of the track and on the use of the international racing federation's logo.

Abed said Jean Marie Balestre, president of the International Motor Sports Federation, advised the committee to study the organisation's rules.

The governing body said the asphalt track at the city's Hermanos Rodriguez Autodrome contained bumps in violation of regulations on track condition, a finding that Abed disputed.

"The condition of the track could not be better," Abed said. "On the day of the race, even the Hondas, which had had problems clearing the ground during the trials, maintained the regulation 5-centimetre distance between the bottom of the car and the track."

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Malaysia announces tough budget, slams idleness

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia Friday announced a tough budget for 1987, slashing perks for the huge civil service, demanding a three-year wage freeze and saying workers were idle and must learn to live within their means.

"Malaysians, who are used to good times, must now face the reality of difficult times. Commodity prices have declined substantially and are unlikely to reach the high levels of past years," Finance Minister Daim Zaiduddin told parliament.

"We cannot live beyond our means and jeopardize the future of the country... there is too much idleness on the job," he said as he announced a 27.4 billion ringgit (\$10.4 billion) budget, for which a third will have to be borrowed.

The public sector, hit by slumping commodity prices, could no longer guarantee economic growth, Mr. Daim said, and announced tax and other incentives for new, export-oriented enterprises.

Prices of tin, palm oil and rubber, although slightly up now, crashed to near-record lows this year, cutting deep into government revenue and development spending plans.

The price of crude oil, which supplied some 30 per cent of state income, was halved and cocoa, pepper and timber prices all fell, bruising the country which depends on exports for over 60 per cent of its cash, economists say.

"Daim has made various proposals but in sum does not add up to an aggressive package," opposition leader, Mr. Lim Kit Siang of the Democratic Action Party told reporters.

Mr. Daim called for a voluntary three-year wage freeze in the public and private sectors but warned that it would be made mandatory should conditions make it necessary.

He raised tax on cigarettes and liquor by five per cent to 15 per cent but the ordinary family was otherwise largely unaffected by the budget, as Mr. Daim had promised.

Loss of perks

Malaysia's 860,000 civil servants — one in 20 of the population — lose a wide range of perks: Interest on their car and housing loans will rise and free services, travel, mileage and entertainment allowances are cut or swept away altogether.

The finance minister said the government, which has long proposed to privatise some public services, would lease the entire state railway system, a perennial loss-maker, for one ringgit (40 cents) to anyone able to run it commercially.

Mr. Daim urged people to tighten their belts as recession continued to bite, saying: "All Malaysians must be prepared to make sacrifices to help strengthen the national economy."

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Oct. 18, '86 and ending Wednesday, Oct. 22, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	—	1,000
Petra Bank	350	829	2,390	2,390	1,000
Jordan Islamic Bank	700	1,561	2,300	2,220	1,000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	6,390	12,707	1,990	1,990	1,000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1,230	1,631	1,330	1,350	1,000
Housing Bank	74,116	125,906	1,630	1,630	1,000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	24,500	5,490	2,200	2,200	1,000
Cairo Amman Bank	60	1,730	30,000	28,750	5,000
Bank of Jordan	370	6941	20,000	18,500	5,000
Arab Bank	1,730	24,080	134,500	140,000	10,000
Jordan National Bank	18,100	30,799	2,600	2,610	1,000
Jordan Finance House (for Development)	13,275	10,014	0.760	0.760	1,000
Islamic Investment House	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	16,525	14,244	1.340	1.360	1,000
Finance and Credit Corporation	40,969	10,772	0.760	0.770	1,000
National Financial Investments	5,550	7,215	1.300	1.300	1,000
National Portfolio Securities	10,234	594	0.580	0.580	1,000
Jordan Securities Corporation	39,277	36,555	0.940	0.930	1,000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1,000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1,000
Al Mashrek Exchange	—	—	—	—	10,000
Bank of Jordan (New Issue)	6,400	11,2970	17.650	17.400	5,000
Insurance and reinsurance					
Jordan French Insurance	34,999	10,057	2.810	2.910	1,000
REFCO Life Insurance	10,076	46,21	0.900	0.920	1,000
Jordan Insurance	107	1043	9.750	9.750	1,000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	6,300	50,53	0.800	0.810	1,000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	750	563	0.750	0.750	1,000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arabian Seas Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jerusalem Insurance	1,150	16,07	1.410	1.370	1,000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	35,83	27,08	0.750	0.750	1,000
Universal Insurance	1,600	1,120	0.700	0.700	1,000
General Insurance	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10,000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	10,000
Al-Izzah Insurance	1,000	800	0.800	0.800	1,000
Services and industries					
Danco for Housing and Investment	6,472	3,974	0.600	0.600	1,000
Real Estate Investment (Aquero)	36,400	16,01	0.400	0.440	1,000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
General Investment	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	5,286	3,747	0.660	0.720	1,000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	12,235	2,447	0.700	0.700	1,000
Jordanian Electric Power	5,406	8,612	1.590	1.590	1,000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab International Hotels	18,550	7,340	0.380	0.400	1,000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	31,127	26,516	0.800	0.870	1,000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	22,950	7,925	0.330	0.360	1,000
Jordan Dairy	22,557	26,754	1.170	1.210	1,000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	32,816	19,938	2.400	2.370	1,000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	31,648	19,739	0.580	0.640	1,000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	15,29	36,70	2.400	2.400	1,000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	100	165	1.620	1.650	1,000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Aladdin Industries	11,948	79,121	0.610	0.670	1,000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	16,235	16,2011	0.930	1.010	1,000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	6,553	25,001	4.000	4.090	1,000
Jordan Ceramics	14,730	14,983	1.010	1.040	1,000
Chemical Industries	4,900	5,018	1.020	1.030	1,000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	25,300	12,859	0.390	0.510	1,000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	4,073	6,046	1.470	1.500	1,000
National Steel Industries	28,407	36,470	1.350	1.350	1,000
Universal Chemical Industries	150	114	0.760	0.760	1,000
General Milling	769	14,40	1.850	1.850	1,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	5,262	37,895	7.180	7.210	5,000
Jordan Lime & Brick	12,900	26,08	0.210	0.220	1,000
National Industries	4,932	3,322	0.660	0.680	1,000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	1,200	300	0.250	0.250	1,000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	750	751	0.980	1.020	1,000
Livestock and Poultry	150	77	0.510	0.510	1,000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	60,500	79,13	1.310	1.310	1,000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	582	1603	2.760	2.760	1,000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1,000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	100	25	0.250	0.250	1,000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	15,015	9,23	0.630	0.620	1,000
Woolen Industries	389	681	1.740	1.750	1,000
Jordan Tanning	442	1,326	3.650	3.000	1,000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	5,000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	300	990	3.300	3.300	1,000
Jordan Brewery	—	—	—	—	1,000
Mas Industries	—	—	—	—	1,000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	2600	2,297	0.860	0.890	1,000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	50,550	38,659	0.730	0.780	1,000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	36,28	2,174	0.620	0.580	1,000
Grand total	842,994	1,193,195			

U.S. urges allies to boost oil stocks to combat OPEC

LONDON (Agencies) — U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington Friday called on the West to build up its oil stockpiles to ensure there would be no return to dependence on supplies from OPEC.

Mr. Herrington also told reporters after addressing a conference on oil that the United States was studying ways of by-passing the strategic Strait of Hormuz, the narrow waterway out of the Arabian Gulf through which most Middle East oil exports flow.

Iraq has recently launched attacks on targets in the area in its war with Iran, and there have been fears that Iran might try to close the waterway.

Mr. Herrington said the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) "have one goal — to control prices by controlling production. And when you talk about controlling prices, you mean higher prices."

OPEC's role was "unhealthy and unacceptable," he added. Mr. Herrington said there was "a substantial role" for the U.S. government in plans for by-passing the Strait of Hormuz. He declined to go into details.

He told the conference the United States now had strategic oil reserves of 560 million barrels that would enable it to pump 2.5 million barrels a day (b/d) into the market in an emergency.

It intends to boost this to 750 million barrels, allowing the United States to release three to four million b/d at short notice, he said. The West's goal should be to put around six million b/d on to the market if necessary, he added.

But he warned that drastic reduction in oil exploration could result in OPEC supplying up to 65 per cent of the world's oil by 1995, over half of which would be from the Arabian Gulf.

He said OPEC's share of U.S. imports had risen to 40 per cent and he feared this would go higher.

Mr. Herrington stressed the

United States had no intention of imposing a tax on imported oil, but conceded that a recent decision by Congress to impose a small levy on domestic and imported oil was causing concern to its trading partners.

Despite opposition from President Reagan, Congress overwhelmingly passed a measure to raise \$9 billion to clean up environmental waste by introducing a fee of 11 cents a barrel on imported oil and eight cent on domestic output.

He added that he was carrying a letter from President Reagan to America's allies assuring them there was no change in U.S. policy and that the president strongly opposed any import tax.

However, Mr. Herrington conceded the fee could cause legal problems within the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), which polices international trade rules.

He said the U.S. administration would encourage a revival of domestic gas and oil exploration, citing freer access to federally-owned lands and abolition of the oil windfall profits tax as measures under consideration.

Questioned on Norway cutting its exports by 10 per cent in November and December following OPEC's own curbs, he said Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland and Oil Minister Arne Oeien had assured him the move was to conserve stocks, not to encourage OPEC's domination of the market.

About 80,000 barrels per day of Norwegian oil will be stored during the two-month period at a cost of about 600 million crowns (\$82 million), the government said in a statement.

Norway said it will consider further measures to reduce oil

exports or production next year after temporary measures expire, if OPEC takes similar action.

Meanwhile, losses in oil exploration and production have sharply cut earnings at three U.S. oil companies — Standard Oil, Shell and Diamond Shamrock.

Standard Oil said its third-quarter profits declined by 85 per cent to \$52 million or 22 cents a share, compared with \$346 million, or \$1.48 a share, in the 1985 period.

Revenues dropped by 34.8 per cent to \$2.24 billion, from \$3.44 billion in the 1985 period.

A company spokesman attributed the decline to a \$7 million loss in exploration and production caused by lower oil prices. In the 1985 quarter, the division earned \$758 million.

He said the company's oil from the Alaskan north slope sold for an average of \$10.65 a barrel during the quarter and fetched an average of \$26.45 a barrel a year ago.

The loss from exploration and production businesses offset an \$83 million gain from the refining and marketing division.

The unit earned \$174 million for the quarter.

Shell Oil said it earned \$133 million for the quarter, 63.6 per cent less than the \$365 million recorded in the comparable period last year. Because the Houston-based Shell is wholly owned by the Royal Dutch Shell group, it does not report per-share earnings.

Revenues fell by 21.7 per cent to \$4.01 billion from \$5.12 billion a year ago.

Diamond Shamrock said it lost \$97.9 million in the quarter, in contrast to a profit of \$52.8 million a year ago. Revenues dropped by 35.3 per cent to \$563.3 million, from \$871.2 million.

The company said it had a one-time gain of \$98.6 million from the sale of its chemical company. The loss for the quarter was \$77.3 million.

IMF lends Philippines \$519 million

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) said late Friday it will lend the Philippines \$519.4 million to support new government policies aimed at reversing economic decline under deposed president Ferdinand Marcos. The credit was hailed by Philippines Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin as "a turning point" in the islands' economic recovery. He said it marked "the end of the wait-and-see" attitude of the international community toward the government of President Corazon Aquino, who succeeded Marcos last February. The IMF said the Philippines government had agreed to liberalise foreign trade policies, put more emphasis on rural development, increase competitive markets and lower involvement in the economy.

U.S. agency blocks oil deal between Iran, Sudan

WASHINGTON — Complaints from a U.S. oil trader have prompted the Agency for International Development (AID) to block a \$10 million purchase of Iranian crude oil by Sudan and begin reviewing AID policy toward Iran, according to AID officials.

Deputy AID administrator, Mr. Jay F. Morris, noting that there is no legal bar to U.S. purchases from Iran, said in a recent interview that "other things being equal, we would prefer to have oil supplied by someone else, someone more friendly."

Mr. Morris said the shift occurred "virtually simultaneously" with complaints from John C. Vorlander, board chairman of Vor-Trade Ltd., an international oil and grain trading company in Burke, that AID money was being used to buy oil from an enemy of the U.S.

Mr. Vorlander said in an interview that he had been hoping to supply Sudan, through the open market with a \$10 million AID grant, with Saudi Arabian crude oil purchased through his firm. Then, he said he learned two weeks ago that a British trader, Westminster Consolidated Oil and Gas Co., was going to fill it with Iranian crude.

Mr. Vorlander called AID, the State Department, the National Security Council and the office of Senator Paul S. Trible Jr. who all told him that no legal restrictions bar U.S. trade with Iran, he said.

After a flurry of meetings, the various officers called Mr. Vorlander and told him the Iranian transaction was dead.

"They said there is an unspoken policy" that such trade is a bad idea, Mr. Vorlander said. "They ought to make it more public," he added.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 26, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a Sunday to take stock of how far you have advanced toward your anticipated goals. Maintain an attitude of charm and consideration to those about you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Think about your finest talents and how best to expand with them. Be cheerful in any personal relationships.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You think you are not making the progress you desire at home. It may be that too many outsiders are there.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study into many philosophies and then choose the best for your needs. Get your home organized.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study how to handle practical problematic matters while busy at usual Sunday pursuits.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Concentrate on goals that mean the most to you and study how to gain them. Be with tried and true friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your ambitions and plan how best to gain them. The one you love has a problem and needs your help.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what your personal aims are. Stop being confused and intelligently plan how best to gain them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do whatever will enhance your prestige now by showing more responsibility in civic affairs.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze well that change in plans you have started on. Be sure you look before you leap.

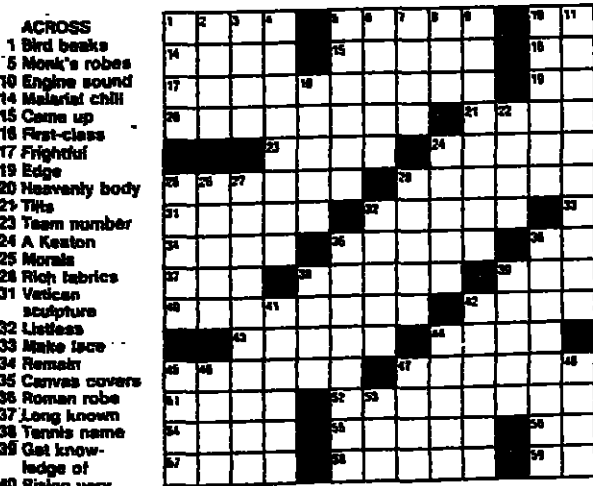
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be more objective and you will know how best to handle your obligations in the days ahead.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be kind with a partner who is hurting after an outside encounter of some sort. Resolve any problems.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You may not be happy about something that is going on now, so think about what is best to do.

THE Daily Crossword

by N. E. Campbell



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Across: 1 Bird beaks | 10 Across: 10 Hawk's robes | 19 Across: 19 Engine sound | 28 Across: 28 Musical shift |
| 2 Across: 2 Came up | 11 Across: 11 First-class | 20 Across: 20 Plightful | 29 Across: 29 Edge |
| 3 Across: 3 Heavenly body | 12 Across: 12 Tits | 21 Across: 21 Team number | 30 Across: 30 A Keweenaw |
| 4 Across: 4 Moral | 13 Across: 13 High fabric | 22 Across: 22 A Venetian sculpture | 31 Across: 31 Lullaby |
| 5 Across: 5 Make lace | 14 Across: 14 Remains | 23 Across: 23 Canvas covers | 32 Across: 32 Roman robe |
| 6 Across: 6 Long known | 15 Across: 15 Tarnish name | 24 Across: 24 Gait known | 33 Across: 33 Rising very quickly |
| 7 Across: 7 Provided | 16 Across: 16 Assembles for | 25 Across: 25 Beech house | 34 Across: 34 Lizard |
| 8 Across: 8 Precious group | 17 Across: 17 Precious stones | 26 Across: 26 Author Jung | 35 Across: 35 Moving it |
| 9 Across: 9 American Indians | 18 Across: 18 Laid | 27 Across: 27 Laid | 36 Across: 36 Laid |
| 10 Across: 10 Laid | 19 Across: 19 Laid | 20 Across: 20 Laid | 21 Across: 21 Laid |
| 22 Across: 22 Laid | 23 Across: 23 Laid | 24 Across: 24 Laid | 25 Across: 25 Laid |
| 26 Across: 26 Laid | 27 Across: 27 Laid | 28 Across: 28 Laid | 29 Across: 29 Laid |
| 30 Across: 30 Laid | 31 Across: 31 Laid | 32 Across: 32 | |

Rebels deny causing Machel's plane crash

LISBON (R) — Right-wing rebels fighting to topple the Marxist-led government in Mozambique denied allegations that they caused the plane crash in South Africa last Sunday which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel.

A Lisbon spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) telephoned to Reuters a statement from MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama which said his organisation was innocent of involvement in the crash in which Machel and more than 30 others died.

The African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group fighting white rule in South Africa accused Pretoria and the MNR of causing the crash. African states and Mozambique's semi-official press have also voiced suspicions that South Africa, from where they say MNR receives support, was involved.

"MNR denies any connection with the crash of Samora Machel's plane," the MNR spokesman said. "We were as surprised as anyone else by the news of the death of the dictator of Maputo," he added.

Pretoria has dismissed allegations that it was responsible and invited Mozambican and Soviet officials to join an investigation of the crash. The Russian-built plane had a Soviet pilot, who was among 10 people to survive the crash. MNR has recently claimed major military

successes against government forces in north and north-west Mozambique and says it will step up its offensive following the death of Machel.

Meanwhile in Maputo as Mozambicans filed past the coffin of President Samora Machel to pay their last respects, debate intensified whether his death was accidental.

A military cortege took the president's simple wooden coffin on a 30-minute journey through central Maputo Friday to lie in state at City Hall, watched by a vast crowd whose controlled emotion was broken only by sporadic bursts of tears.

The body in a closed coffin will remain in the lofty, colonnaded edifice on Independence Square for the public to pay homage until the state funeral on Tuesday, which African leaders and government ministers from around the world are expected to attend.

Friday's was the largest crowd to gather in the capital, since Machel entered the city, then called Lourenço Marques, after victory in the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule in 1975. Among the mourners Friday

were two of Machel's closest comrades-in-arms from those days — former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and veteran Mozambican nationalist Marcelino Dos Santos.

Nyerere, now chairman of Tanzania's ruling party, Chama Cha Capinduzi, arrived here with a 35-strong party delegation. He left later but is expected to return for the state funeral on Tuesday.

On Friday, the daily Noticias which generally reflects government views, echoed suspicions voiced in several African states that Pretoria was somehow implicated in the crash in which Machel and more than 30 others died on Sunday.

The Soviet-built aircraft was only a few minutes' flying time from Maputo after a flight from Zambia where Machel had held talks with three other African presidents.

In a front-page editorial, Noticias asked: "Can anyone still have doubts about who was responsible?"

It was the first public suggestion here that the crash just inside the South African border was not an accident, and the newspaper, noting the accusations against Pretoria, added: "Every Mozambican has the same suspicion."

South Africa has flatly denied responsibility and invited Mozambican and Soviet experts to join investigation.

Enrile: Government has no direction

MANILA, Philippines (Agencies) — Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile criticised President Corason Aquino's leadership Saturday, saying her lack of direction and failure to create new jobs has caused Filipinos to lose hope.

Mr. Enrile, whose criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policies nearly triggered a cabinet crisis earlier this week, made the remarks in a speech to an anti-Communist rally attended by some of ex-President Ferdinand Marcos's followers.

Her refrained, however, from attacking Mrs. Aquino's peace overtures to Communist rebels, the theme of numerous speeches by the maverick defence chief in recent months, and did not refer directly to Mrs. Aquino in his short speech.

"How can we bring peace to our country if the people are hungry, if the people have no future, if the people are afraid because they don't know what our direction is or where our society is headed?" Mr. Enrile asked.

Speaking alternately in Tagalog and English, Mr. Enrile said the economy has remained stagnant in the eight months since he helped bring Mrs. Aquino to power by leading a church-backed military revolt that ended Marcos 20-year rule.

"No jobs are being created; many people are jobless. They seem to lose hope," he said, adding that foreign investors cannot be expected to regain confidence in the country if Filipinos lack confidence in themselves.

"That confidence is affected by the problem of our national leadership," Mr. Enrile said. He did not elaborate, saying he wanted to talk about how to stop the Communists from making any more inroads in the countryside.

"In February, we used 'people power' to remove a regime we did not want," he said. "I call on the nation to use 'people power' again to solve our problem of insurgency."

More than 5,000 people, mostly belonging to the Alliance for Democracy and Morality organised recently by various Baptist groups, attended the rally at Manila's seaside Rizal Park. They sang religious songs and chanted passages from the Bible between Baptist preachers' anti-Communist speeches.

Leaders of some organisations calling for the return of Marcos were on the stage, but there were no pro-Marcos slogans among signs participants held. Several streamers read, "Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the Freedom Fighter for Democracy."

Mr. Enrile's speech came four days after he and Mrs. Aquino held a reconciliation meeting to avert a crisis in the wake of Mr. Enrile's criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policy of negotiating peace with the rebels, and calls by some cabinet ministers for Mrs. Enrile's dismissal or resignation.

In a new development Vice President Salvador Laurel and President Corason Aquino have a new political battlefield, the Philippine embassy building next to the imperial palace in Tokyo.

Mr. Laurel, who Friday roused Mrs. Aquino's ire by calling for a cabinet shakeup, has sent her letters asking for the chairmanship of a committee that will sell three properties in Tokyo, including the embassy.

The three buildings are worth \$500 million and close Aquino aide Teodoro Locsin Saturday described the committee chairmanship as a plum job.

"Our inclination is not to give him (Laurel) the chairmanship," Mr. Locsin told reporters.

U.S. study says hundreds were

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal agencies conducted a 30-year series of radiation exposure experiments on human subjects, including injecting them with plutonium, radium and uranium, a house subcommittee has said.

The experiments took place all over the country starting in the mid-1940s and did not end until the 1970s, according to the report by the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on energy conservation and power.

The report, American Nuclear Guinea Pigs: Three Decades of Radiation Experiments on U.S. Citizens, is based on a review of thousands of pages of Department of Energy (DOE) documents obtained by the subcommittee in the past three years. Experiments conducted by DOE's precursors exposed hundreds of people to radiation, it concludes.

The experiments attempted to measure the biological effects of radioactive material, the doses from injected, ingested or inhaled radioactive substances, and the time it took radioactive substances to pass through the human body, the report said.

Red Cross meeting suspends Pretoria

GENEVA (R) — A major International Red Cross conference Saturday voted to suspend the South African government delegation because of the country's policy of racial separation.

The conference voted by 159 to 25, with eight abstentions, to back a Kenyan proposal that the delegation be suspended until South Africa abandoned apartheid.

The Pretoria team led by Ambassador Jeremy Shearer left the hall immediately. Before going, he told delegates: "It is not we, Mr. Chairman, who are humiliated here today."

It was the first time in the history of the International Red Cross movement that a country had been ousted from such a conference, usually held every four years.

The conference groups more than 300 official government delegations and non-government national Red Cross and Red Crescent society delegations. Each delegation was allowed a vote.

Diplomats at the weeklong meeting noted that about half of those entitled to vote refused to

join the roll-call ballot, reflecting the bitter nature of the debate on South Africa which stalled the opening of the conference for three days.

The Kenyan proposal emphasised that only the official Pretoria delegation was being excluded, and that the South African Society of the Red Cross was welcome to stay. A spokesman said the Red Cross Society would remain.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the all-Swiss arm of the organisation which handles mediation efforts for hostages and prisoners around the world, refused to vote saying it opposed the precedent which could be set by the move.

ICRC President Alexandre Hay called on delegates to put the vote behind them and get on with the work before them: Reviewing the 1949 Geneva Conventions on humane treatment of prisoners, wounded, sick and civilians in international or civil conflicts.

A bloc of some 50 black African and Communist states forced the issues of suspending South Africa by threatening to walk out of the conference.

The meeting, due to open last

Thursday, was stalled for three days while conference President Kurt Bolliger of Switzerland held intense behind-the-scenes negotiations to try to head off the confrontation.

Once the vote was held, Mr. Bolliger rejected Mr. Shearer's request to speak and ordered the Pretoria delegation to leave the hall immediately.

Mr. Shearer told reporters: "What I fear is that the message this conference is sending to South Africa is a message of encouragement to violence."

He said he did not consider this meeting a genuine Red Cross conference and that some delegates had turned it into a "political United Nations forum."

The move to exclude Pretoria was opposed mostly by Western countries — notably the United States and The Netherlands — which argued that the Red Cross statutes did not permit suspension of a member and the precedent could wreck the Red Cross movement.

Mr. Shearer said the decision should not affect Red Cross operations in South Africa, so long as the national society remained "neutral and impartial."

S. Africa report 'does not reflect U.S. policy'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commerce Department officials say a government report describing South Africa as a "repressive regime" does not reflect official policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration.

The report, which South Africa has branded "insulting and hostile," was an internal Commerce Department assessment of conditions in that nation, department officials said Friday.

"Our position on South Africa has been made clear through the president," said B. Jay Cooper, a

spokesman for Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

Bruce Smart, commerce undersecretary for international trade, said the report was "an internal document written by a very junior person." Smart expressed surprise that so much had been made of the fact that "one person somewhere writes one paragraph in a 40-page document that someone somewhere might take offense to."

Cooper said Baldrige and other top department officials had been unaware of the contents of the

report, written by the agency's field office in South Africa.

However, he said it apparently had been "cleared through the appropriate people in the (U.S.) embassy there."

The South African government has demanded an explanation from the U.S. government.

"It's an internal document that isn't normally in the public realm. It may be one person or two person or three person's opinion. It's not an official document of this department, let alone of this administration," Cooper added.

Troops kill 8 civilians in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Eight Tamil civilians were killed in three days as security forces moved to flush out Tamil rebels in northern Sri Lanka, area residents said Saturday.

The dead included four children, ages 3 to 12, and two women, said the residents of Jaffna, who spoke on condition they not be identified further.

The government has made no mention of civilian casualties in its communications on the fighting around Mannar district, about 75 kilometres south of Jaffna.

When the military began its flushing-out operation last Wednesday, it dropped leaflets from helicopters declaring a curfew in the region to help prevent civilian injuries.

The sweep is a follow-up to an offensive last week around the village of Adampan in Mannar

district that the government says left 65 Tamil rebels dead. Sixteen soldiers also were killed.

The Jaffna residents, reached by telephone, said two young girls also were injured in the latest fighting and admitted to Jaffna hospital. The dead were brought to the city for cremation, they said.

Tamil rebels have been fighting for three years for a separate homeland in Sri Lanka's predominantly Tamil north and east.

Tamils, who are mostly Hindu, say they are discriminated against by the island's majority Sinhalese Buddhists.

Tamil rebels have agreed to observe a ceasefire on Monday in line with an appeal by Pope John Paul, residents in the rebels' northern stronghold of Jaffna said Saturday.

They said the Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam (LTTE), the

most powerful of five groups advocating a homeland for minority Tamils, issued a statement Friday night in Jaffna, 320 kilometres north of Colombo, saying they would adhere to the Pope's call for a truce.

"The LTTE has agreed to observe ceasefire on Oct. 27... We will observe the ceasefire on the appeal by the Pope and not because of an appeal made by National Security Minister Lalith Athulathumudali," said a statement read to Reuters over the telephone.

The Pontiff earlier this month called for the suspension of all fighting on Oct. 27 when he will host a meeting in the Italian city of Assisi of religious leaders who will pray for world peace.

Mr. Athulathumudali said on Tuesday that government troops would observe the truce and he urged the rebels to do so.

Jackson, Ono praise anti-nuclear marchers

NEW YORK (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson and performer Yoko Ono showered anti-nuclear marchers with messages of love, hope and peace during a rally held in the shadow of the United Nations.

The 500 marchers remained mostly subdued during speeches by anti-nuclear activists, but got fired up when Jackson walked onto the stage at Dag Hammarskjold Plaza.

"Now we have a march that says no to the nuclear race and yes to the human race. This is the great march of our day," Rev. Jackson told the cheering crowd after recalling civil rights marches of the 1960s.

Rev. Jackson said his greatest fear was that a nuclear war will begin "because of a computer malfunction. We can have a nuclear war by margin of human error. We can start a nuclear war by an unauthorised zealot sending the wrong signal through the computer."

Ms. Ono, who donated \$10,000

for the march, said Americans are "now standing at the threshold of a new age: The age of wisdom."

"John once said, 'we can make it. We can make it together,'" she said, recalling the words of her late husband, former Beatle John Lennon. "Together is the key. So let's all support and join the peace marchers. Together we can make it."

The rally was part of the great peace march for global nuclear disarmament, which arrived in Manhattan on Thursday.

Anne MacFarlane, 52, a mother of four from New Zealand who joined the trek on March 11 in Los Angeles, told the gathering how her country is "very brave" for remaining nuclear-free.

Then New York comptroller Harrison J. Goldin offered praise, saying, "though your feet may be tired, your message grew stronger with each passing mile."

Michio Kaku, a physics professor at the City University of New York Graduate Centre, gave a fiery speech about a movement

among American scientists to boycott work related to the "Star Wars" nuclear defence system.

But it was Rev. Jackson who carried the day, advising, "do not let detractors break your spirit."

Two weeks after the march began, the sponsoring organisation, Pro-Peace, has collapsed and financial support for the 1,300 participants dried up. About 300 of the marchers reorganised and continued with new financial backing.

Led by Rev. Jackson, the rally-goers chanted: "Give peace a chance. Give peace a chance." Encouraged by their reaction, Rev. Jackson's serious look melted into a smile and he started directing the chants, waving a purple flower as a baton.

"Vote," he shouted in delight, throwing in a few impromptu slogans. "Coalition." "No more nukes." "No more Reagan."

The marchers will leave Tuesday for Princeton, New Jersey. Their trek ends on Nov. 15 in Washington D.C.

hundreds were made nuclear guinea pigs

He urged the department to try to find the living experimental subjects, look for increased incidence of radiation-associated diseases and compensate them for suspected damages.

The agencies sponsoring the experiments were, according to the report, the Manhattan Project, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration.

DOE spokeswoman Gail Bradshaw said subjects in plutonium injection experiments already have been followed up, but said she did not know if any other people are being tracked.

Bradshaw said information on most of the experiments has been available to the public for two years, but said the Markey subcommittee may have had access to other documents.

Markey's press secretary, Raoul Rosenberg, said most of the material has not been publicly available or publicised. He said the subcommittee report is the first systematic, comprehensive examination of what happened across the nation over three decades.

The experiments cited in the report included, among others: — 57 normal adults fed radioactive uranium and manganese spheres at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in the 1960s.

— 20 elderly adults fed radium or thorium at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the early 1960s.

— 18 people diagnosed as terminally ill injected with plutonium as part of the Manhattan project 1945-47. The experiments were carried out at various hospitals in the U.S.

— 6 patients with good kidney function injected with uranium salts at University of Rochester during 1946-47. One was hallucinatory, another emotionally disturbed and another homeless.

— 131 inmates at Oregon and Washington state prisons received X-rays to their testes from 1963-1971.

— 12 terminal brain tumor patients at Massachusetts General Hospital, most of them comatose or semi-comatose, injected with uranium from 1953-57.

Bodies still trapped under El Salvador quake rubble

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Relatives of 200 people trapped in the rubble of a building that collapsed in a devastating earthquake two weeks ago still wait patiently for their bodies to be recovered.

Mothers, wives, and children keep up a near-constant vigil outside the immense pile of steel and concrete ruins that is all that is left of the five-storey Ruben Dario building.

It collapsed on Oct. 10 when an earthquake measuring 7.5 on the Richter Scale ripped through this capital, killing more than 1,000 people and leaving 200,000 homeless.

"Although I no longer have hope of finding my children alive, I come here every day to take their bodies away," said 64-year-old Sebastiana Lara, who has been waiting 14 days for word of her sons, Rene, 38, and Manuel Lara, 35. They worked in a barber shop on the ground floor.

Authorities have established a military security cordon around the building but give special access to relatives of victims so they can identify corpses as they are

recovered. Remo Bardi, El Salvador's vice minister of housing, who is directing rescue and rubble removal operations at the site, said that Thursday 60 survivors had been recovered from the Ruben Dario building along with 200 bodies.

But there are still some 200 bodies yet to be pulled out, he said.

The eastern side of the building is the object of the most intense work. These Salvadoran and Mexican rescue teams, aided by two huge cranes, remove piles of steel and concrete in search of victims.

As the days pass, the task grows increasingly grim. Most of the bodies being recovered were charred by a fire that started shortly after the quake and blazed for almost three days.

Although she has accepted the death of her husband, Lizet de Guzman does not hide her anger at local firefighters for not putting out the blaze more quickly.

Her husband, Jesus Guzman, 24, was trapped in a ground-floor shoe store by the quake.

Family of man killed by explosion sues TWA

NEW YORK (AP) — The family of a 34-year-old salesman killed when a terrorist bomb blew apart an airborne TWA jetliner over southern Greece last April has sued the airline for \$225 million.

The suit, filed in state supreme court in Manhattan, charges that TWA caused the death of Alberto Ospina by "willful and reckless mishandling of passenger and aircraft security" before and during its Flight 840.

Ospina was one of four Americans killed when a bomb exploded aboard a TWA jetliner in flight over southern Greece last

April 2. The blast also killed Demetra Stylian, 52, her daughter, Maria Klug, 25, and an 8-month-old granddaughter, Demetra Klug.

A Palestinian group, the Ezzedine Kassam unit of the Arab Revolutionary Cells, said it planted the bomb to retaliate for a U.S. military confrontation with Libya the previous week.

Thomas C. Coughlin, executor of the Ospina's estate, the victim's wife, Margoth, and their children, William and Tamara, filed the suit last week.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND ORAN SEARAT
1986 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

A BIT OF INSURANCE

Both vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 3
♥ J 4 3
♦ 8 5
♣ Q 6 5 3 2

WEST
♠ 10 8
♥ K 10 8 5
♦ J 10 7
♣ J 9 8 4

EAST
♠ J 9 6 5 4 2
♥ Void
♦ Q 9 6 4 2
♣ 10 7

SOUTH
♠ K 7
♥ A Q 9 7 6 2
♦ A K 3
♣ A K

The bidding:
South West North East
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
4 NT Pass 5 ♣ Pass
6 ♣ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

For club members, Christmas had come early. Trump Coup Tommy had been in his usual form right through November, going down in easy contracts and lining everyone's pockets but his own. True to form, however, whenever trumps broke badly he became transformed into a master technician. Witness this hand.

Once again, Tommy's bidding was as bad as his play is normally. His partner could easily have held the

king of hearts, in which case there might have been play for a grand slam. This time, he lucked out.

West made his normal lead of the jack of diamonds, and no sooner had dummy hit the table than Tommy's bearing changed. Gone was the bumbler, replaced by the maestro of the green baize. He won in hand and immediately led a low trump to the jack. West had to play low and the known won as East showed out.

To make his contract now, Tommy needed to reduce his trump length. To accomplish that he would have to ruff at least one club in hand, so West also had to hold at least three clubs. He cashed the ace-king of clubs, crossed to dummy with the queen of spades and ruffed a club. When East showed out on the third club, a spade ruff became a danger but another club ruff proved to be safe. Tommy cashed his high diamonds and ruffed his loser on the board. A club ruff reduced his trump length to that of West, and the king of spades was cashed to extricate West's last exit card. Now as Tommy and West were down to nothing but three trumps each, Tommy simply led a low trump. West was forced to win, and then had to lead away from his king into Tommy's ace-queen tenace.



'Winged bull' colossus found in Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — A giant statue of a "winged bull", half-human and half-animal, has been found in northern Iraq, the Baghdad Observer newspaper has reported. It said the figure was unearthed as two bulldozers cleared ground for an extension of a mosque, near the site of the ancient Assyrian city of Nineveh. It was believed to be the first such discovery for more than a century. Abdul Sattar Azzawi, director-general of the Northern Iraq Antiquities Department, was quoted as saying the colossus "guarded the gates of Esarhaddon Palace, constructed in the early 7th century B.C., about a hundred years before the fall of Nineveh in 612 B.C." Asked if a price could be put on the statue, Azzawi told the newspaper: "It is worth hundreds of millions of dollars."

Sale of jewellery makes \$14.2m at Christie's

NEW YORK (R) — A sale of jewellery made \$14.2 million at Christie's Auction House, well over the anticipated total of about \$10 million. "There was a sense of fever in the saleroom," said spokeswoman Jill Weitzman. The top lot was an antique sapphire and diamond choker, made by Carl Bolin of St. Petersburg in about 1880, which sold for \$825,000 to a private European buyer. The piece contained seven Kashmir sapphires and a Kampuchean sapphire surrounded by cut diamonds. The most surprising sale was an antique emerald and diamond necklace which sold for \$715,000 to a Swiss dealer despite being estimated at \$120,000 to \$150,000.

Woman gets \$139,673 for mistaken double mastectomy

LONDON (R) — A woman who had both breasts removed after a hospital wrongly diagnosed cancer won £98,361 (\$139,673) in damages in the high court. The court awarded Manuella Vaughan, 49, the damages against London Health Authority responsible for St. Mary's Hospital, where the double mastectomy was performed five years ago. Vaughan discovered 2½ years later in tests at another hospital that she had not had cancer after all. "I have in mind the fact that, for 2½ years, she was led to believe that she had cancer of the breast and there were times. I have no doubt, when she thought her days were very severely numbered," said the judge awarding the damages.

Japanese unhappy with their lifestyle

TOKYO (R) — Most Japanese feel their working hours are too long, that they pay too much for imported food and that the search for a good home is too arduous, a government report has said. The Economic Planning Agency's annual white paper on national life found that most people would rather be spending more on consumer goods but feel unable to because of the high cost of basic necessities.

Trail of blood leads to newborn boy

DETROIT (AP) — Police looking for a missing newborn boy followed a trail of blood from the mother's home to an alley where a stray German Shepherd was sheltering the infant, officials said. "My heart just stopped," said officer Joseph Dabitz. The dog, which jumped up and ran off, "was curled around a baby that was holding onto a little twig. And the baby was being licked by the dog," Greta Davis, 20, had gone to Sinai Hospital's emergency room on Thursday for treatment of severe bleeding. Doctors determined she had just given birth, "but there was no baby," said officer Timothy Bannon. Bannon and Dabitz went to Davis's home, where they saw the trail of blood behind the house. The baby was rushed to Sinai Hospital suffering from hypothermia, a sometimes-fatal lowering of the body temperature caused by exposure to cold. The 6-pound, 4-ounce (2.8-kilo) infant's body temperature was restored to normal and he was listed in stable condition, said hospital spokeswoman Barbara Lewis.